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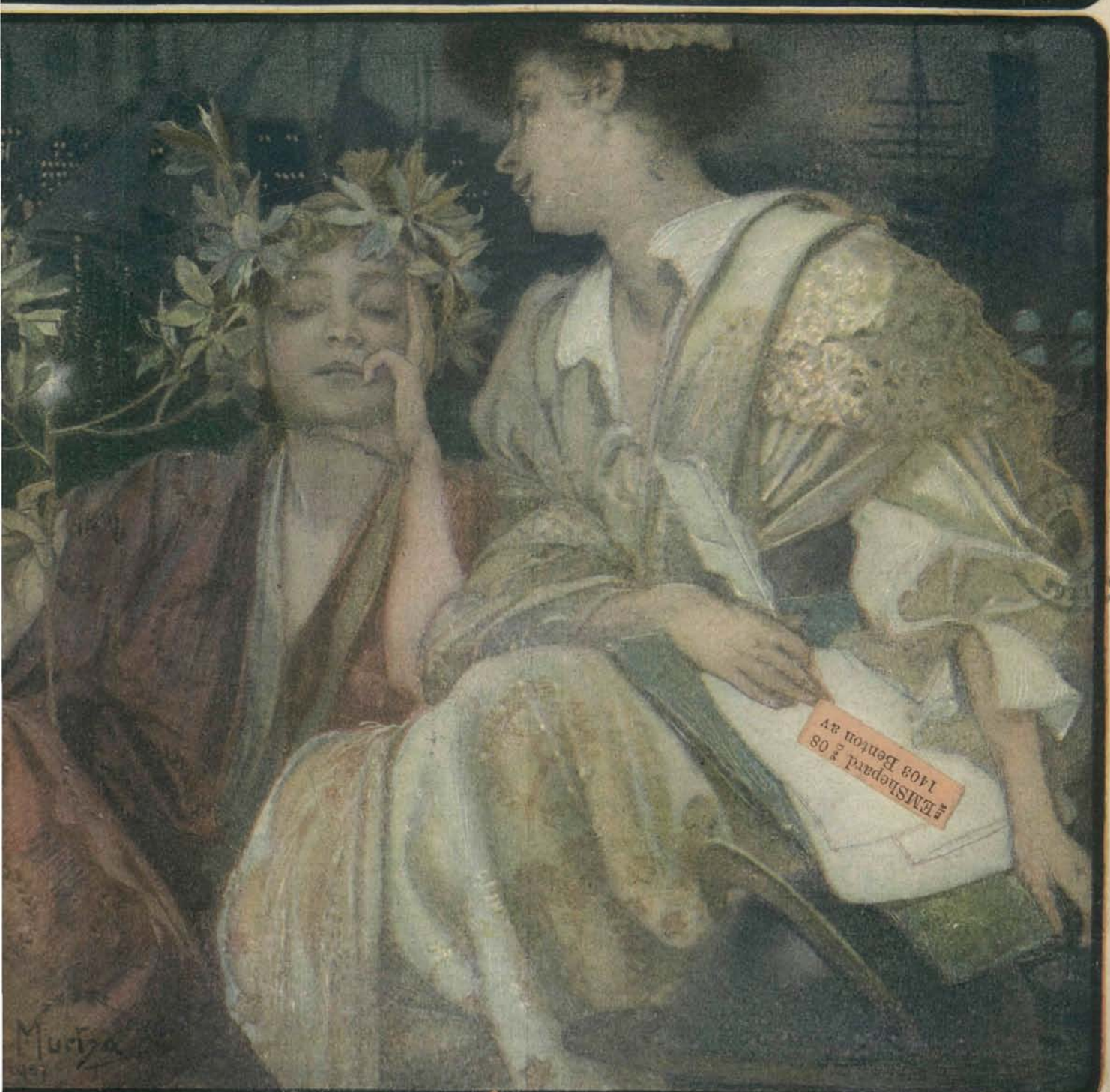

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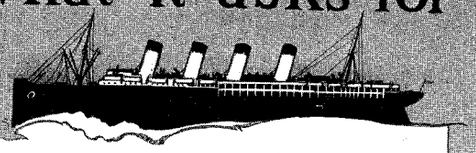

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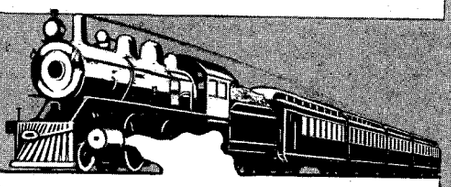

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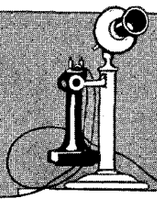

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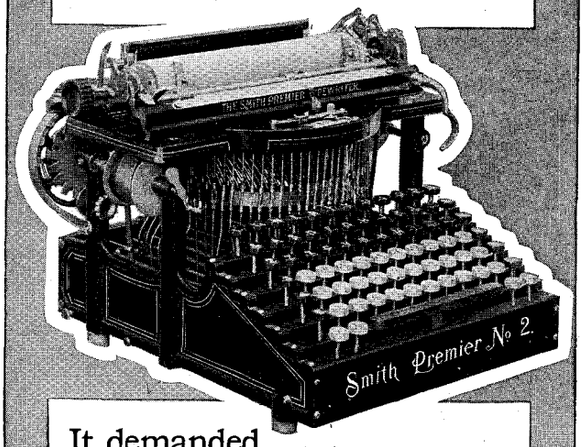

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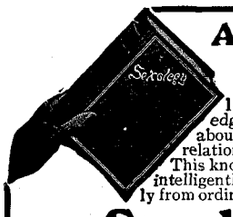

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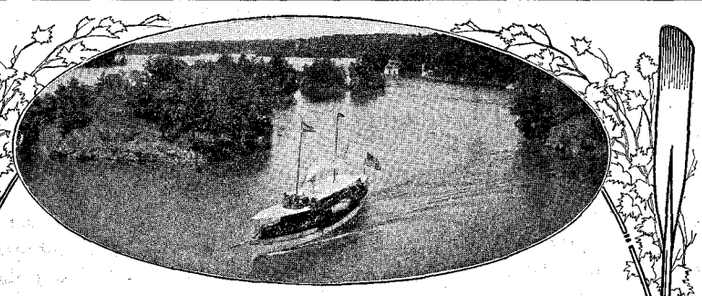

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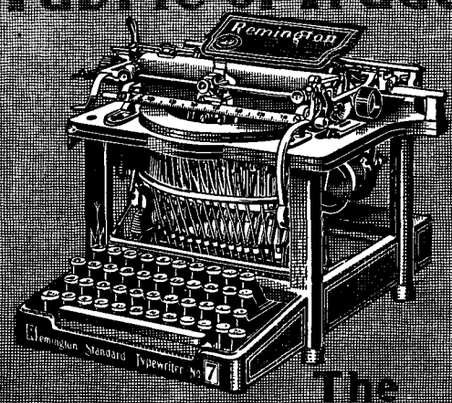

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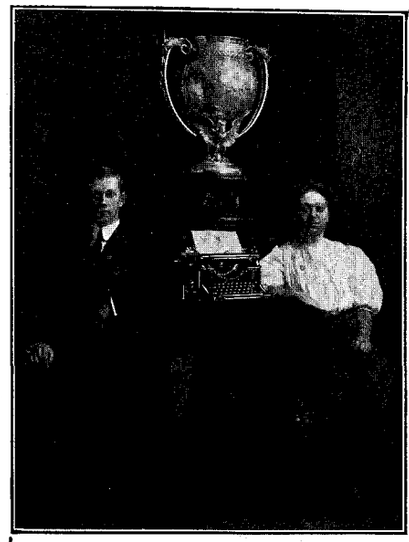

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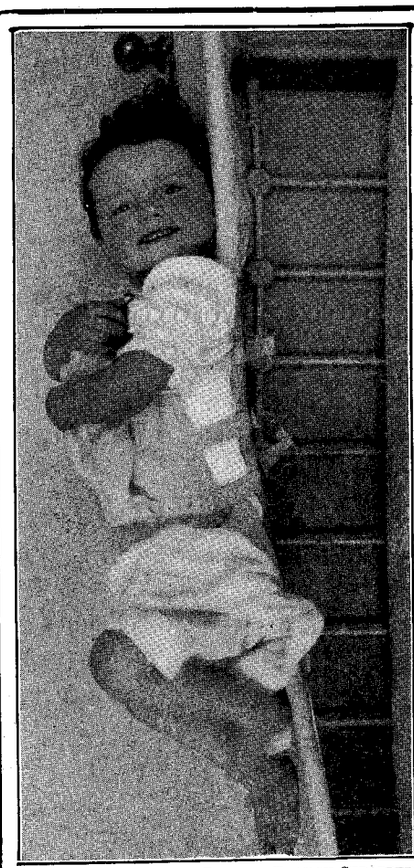

DAVID—HAPPY AT SEA BREEZE, THOUGH STRAPPED FLAT ON HIS BACK DAY AND NIGHT

WILL YOU AID THE FIGHT FOR CHILDREN?

4,500 of them in New York City and 60,000 in the United States are being crippled by tuberculosis of the bones and glands. Many who are now

In Pain and Helpless
can be made Happy and Strong

They are *innocent victims* of dark, unventilated tenement homes and of ignorance and neglect, which can and will be corrected by aroused public interest.

Despaired of 7 months ago, David will soon be put on his feet, like Smiling Joe, by the good care, good food, good cheer, sun and salt air at Sea Breeze Hospital.

In calling attention to these unnecessary cripples and in showing how to cure them

SEA BREEZE HOSPITAL

is rendering a *National Service.* Prompt gifts are urgently needed to continue this work. Will you help give these little ones *a fighting chance?*

Can you not spare $1, $5 or $10?

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NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

R. FULTON CUTTING, *President* 1843-1908

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

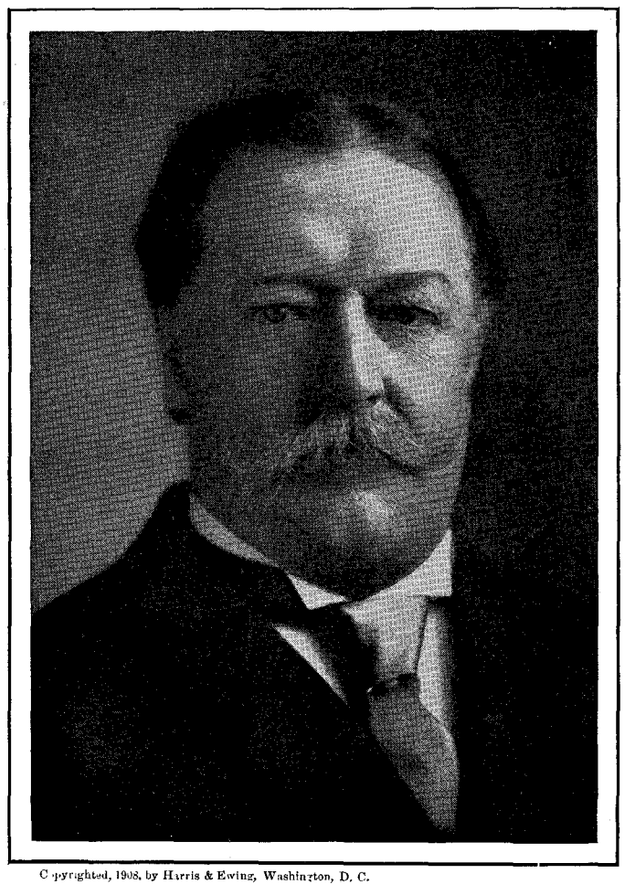
VOL. XXXVI., NO. 26 NEW YORK, JUNE 27, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 949

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.—The index of Vol. XXXVI. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 25, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send requests accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ASPECTS OF THE TAFT NOMINATION

EIGHT years ago William H. Taft hesitated about accepting President McKinley's offer of the chairmanship of the Philippine Commission, because his ambitions lay in the direction of the Supreme bench, and two years later he declined President Roosevelt's offer of a nomination to the Supreme Court, because he thought his duty lay in the Philippines. In each case, as the editorial observers are now remarking, he thought he was sacrificing his ambition to his duty, but last week's events at Chicago show that he was merely sacrificing one nomination for another which he perhaps had not dreamed of, and one that, while it has more glory, has also more risk of failure of confirmation.



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WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

Some of his critics are unkind enough to say that he would not have achieved this nomination, however, without aid from the White House. "With commendable precision the Republican National Convention did its predestined work of nominating William Howard Taft for President," remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), while a Democratic paragrapher asks ironically whether the event might not be more accurately described as a domination than a nomination. Since President Roosevelt in the last six years has so revolutionized the Republican party that Republicanism has become synonymous with Rooseveltism, says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), "the nomination of Mr. Taft must be regarded as eminently proper from the Republican view-point." The chief task now laid upon Secretary Taft, suggests the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "is to emerge." Yet in spite of scattering comment along these lines many Independent and Democratic papers are no less whole-hearted than the Republican journals in their tributes to Mr. Taft's personal qualities and to his fitness for the high office for which he is a candidate.

"Mr. Taft's nomination is perhaps the best thing Mr. Roosevelt has done in the whole seven years of his Administration," remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), which thinks it but fair to admit that the President and all his army of office-holders "could not have nominated Taft but for Taft's exceptional record, ability, and character." This leader of the anti-Bryan papers goes on to say that "William H. Taft is the next President of the United States—provided the Democratic National Convention nominates William J. Bryan." With equal lack of tenderness toward "the most popular and most abused man in the country," *The World* rejoices loudly that the nomination of Taft "means the end of Roosevelt and Rooseveltism—the end of personal government, of autocratic régime, of militarism, of jingoism, of rough-riderism, of administration by shouting and clamor, tumult and denunciation," for "Mr. Taft may be pledged to Mr. Roosevelt's policies, but he is certainly not pledged to Mr. Roosevelt's methods." On the other hand, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Ind. Dem.), while admitting that "next to Mr. Roosevelt himself, Secretary Taft is probably the strongest candidate whom the Republicans could have nominated," asserts that "he undoubtedly owes his nomination to the President's popularity rather than his own."

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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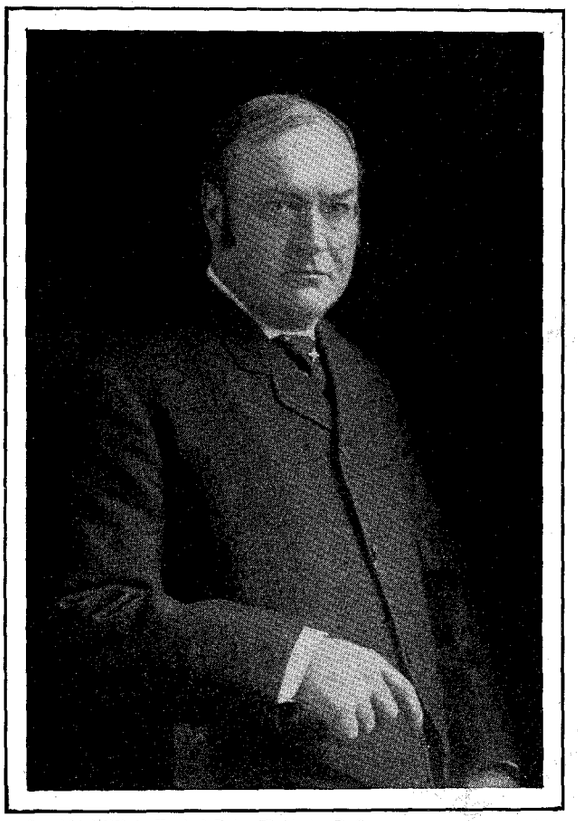
A no less disinterested witness than the London *Times* describes the outcome of the Convention as "the greatest and most striking of all Roosevelt's many victories," and goes on to say in further praise:

"By the unflinching exertion of his personal will President Roosevelt defeated the undoubted will of the Republican party, and, what is hardly less certain, the will of the American people. He has chosen to sacrifice his personal ambition to his sense of duty as a citizen. It is a noble act of self-abnegation worthy of the first Magistrate of a people bred in respect for the law and in veneration for its spirit."

In Paris the *Journal des Débats* and the *Petite Republique* interpret Mr. Taft's nomination as a victory for the spirit of imperialism. Says the latter paper: "The great democracy, after avoiding this spirit for so long, ends by acceding to it; it is a bad symptom." Manila dispatches state that the news was received in the islands "with intense gratification," since "their strongest hope of ultimate justice lies through Taft."



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JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,

Republican nominee for Vice-President. He is known as an excellent parliamentarian, and since whatever prominence he has gained has been in the national field, his availability is not affected by the political feuds within the party in his own State.

Returning to the Democratic press at home, we find the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) not only admitting Mr. Taft's qualifications for the Presidency, but practically taking his election for granted. His nomination, it remarks, "is undoubtedly one of the important events of world history of 1908, . . . because the making of a ruler for America is a matter of consequence to all the countries of the earth." "It were superfluous," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), "to rehearse in the city of his birth, where from boyhood his life has been an open book and where he commands universal love and respect, those high qualities and generous, manly traits which so amply fit him for the arduous task before him." "It is very high praise, and just praise, to say that he has attempted a multitude of great tasks, and has failed in none," remarks the New York *Times* (Dem.); and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), speaking for the South, has this to say:

"The affiliations of *The Constitution* and the Southern States are too well known to require elaboration. But should the Democratic party fail of success at the polls next November, we believe observant Southerners will regard the accession of Judge Taft to the Presidency with confident complacence.

"He has too often given earnest of the national dimensions of his citizenship to fear that he would make a partizan or a sectional Executive. Every utterance and every action of his public career have borne evidence to a mental and moral breadth and to wide human and economic sympathies, that would make it impossible for him to be other than the tolerant approachable President of the whole nation."

Turning to the Independent press we find the San Francisco *Chronicle* characterizing Taft as "a candidate whose personal and political virtues have commended him not only to America but to the world." "He is of Presidential size," says the Washington *Herald*, while *The Post* of the same city remarks that "the Republican party has nominated its strongest man." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* finds him in temperament and training "peculiarly the man to take up the constructive work which Mr. Roosevelt has made possible, and thus to carry on even the debated 'policies' with a safe and sound conservatism that will reestablish confidence and win support." His personal fitness for the Presidency, says the Springfield *Republican*, is universally conceded, "and the fact constitutes the strongest reason why many independent voters will prefer him to his probable Democratic opponent."

The main factors that will obstruct Mr. Taft's victorious progress, as *The Republican* goes on to say, must be sought outside of his qualifications for office and his attractive personality. Thus:

"Before many weeks have elapsed the East will wake up to the fact that the battle-ground of this campaign is to be the old battle-ground of the campaign of 1896—the great Middle West—and that in the wide expanse of the Mississippi Valley Mr. Bryan possesses a popularity and a grip upon the people which Mr. Taft will find it hard to rival. It is very much a question whether Mr. Taft can attract the East and the West at the same time—whether he can retain Kansas and Illinois, while backed by Wall Street. The capitalistic East has come to regard a Taft administration as, in all probability, one of moderate reform at the worst. . . . . .

"Mr. Taft's candidacy, however, has now been launched under circumstances which have emphasized to an extreme degree the debt he owes to President Roosevelt for his nomination and also the fact that he is accepted by the Republicans of the Western and Far Western States on the understanding that Rooseveltism will continue to be the root principle of Federal administration. Whistler wittily defined a disciple as a person who had the courage of his master's convictions, and the Republican West, at the present stage of the Presidential struggle, seems likely to demand at least that much of the disciple whom every one recognizes as Mr. Roosevelt's choice as his own successor. No other Presidential candidate has had to play quite this rôle, and there are possibilities in the situation which make the outcome doubtful. If the West remains as radical during the next five months as it has been during the past five years, the development of doubt as to Mr. Taft's capacity to make an administration the embodiment of the Roosevelt ideas and policies might easily cause the Mississippi Valley to accept Mr. Bryan as the true representative of its feelings and aspirations.

"Yet until the Denver Convention has made its nominations and promulgated its platform, it will be futile to attempt a more exact analysis of the situation which Mr. Taft's nomination has brought about. There are many cross-currents in the main stream which may attain new proportions or disappear. In spite of whatever the Democrats may do, the Republican candidate will suffer from handicaps which have hitherto been sufficiently emphasized and of which no one is ignorant; he has before him no summer's holiday, with the effects of the panic, the bitterness of Mr. Roose-

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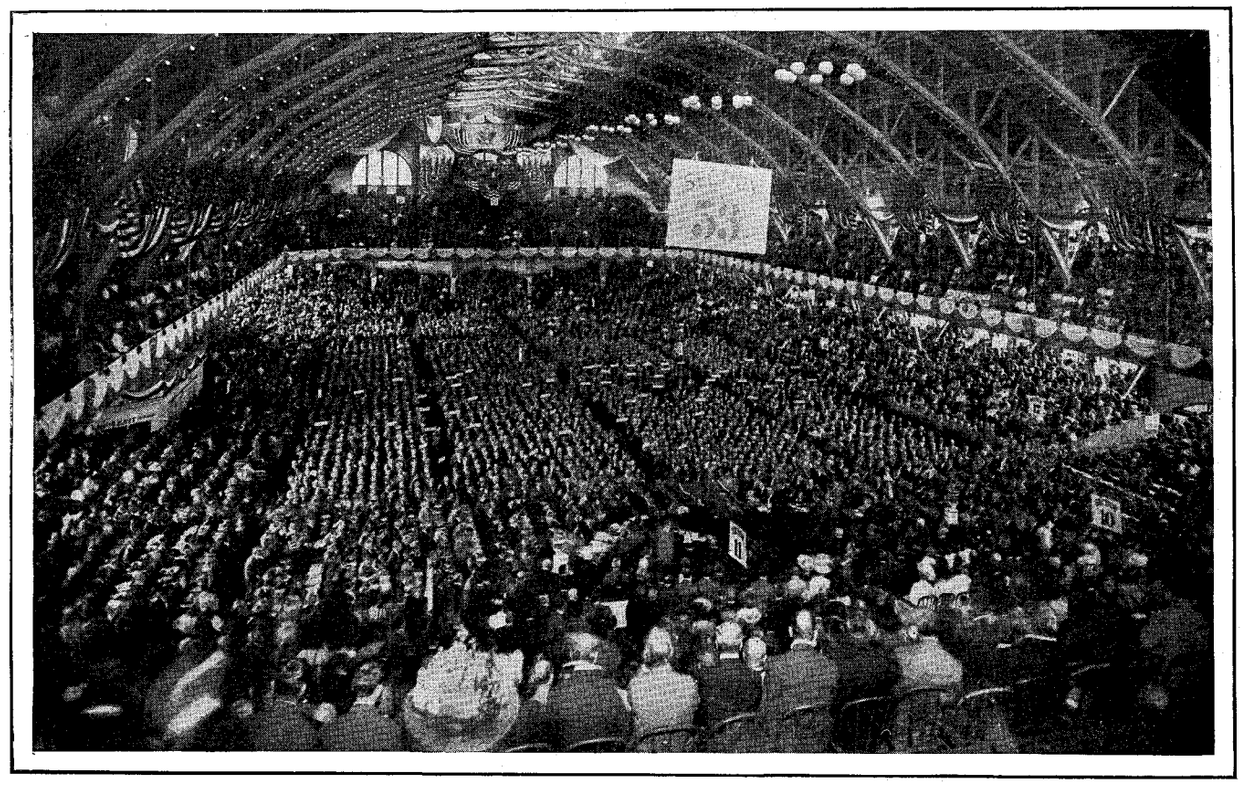


THE CONVENTION THAT REFUSED TO STAMPEDE.

velt's Republican enemies, and the probable hostility of a large portion of organized labor to face."

"The Republican party presents as its candidate a man better equipped—bar none—than any other it has ever offered for this high office," asserts the New York *Globe* (Rep.); and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) assures him "the entire support of every member of the party." Among other Republican papers which swell the enthusiastic chorus are the Chicago *Tribune*, the Omaha *Bee*, the Boston *Advertiser*, the Baltimore *American*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and *Press*, the Hartford *Courant*, the New York *Press*, *Evening Mail*, and *Tribune*. Says *The Tribune*, dwelling upon Mr. Taft's course of unconscious training for the Presidency:

"The political experience of the Secretary of War has been extraordinarily complete and varied. He has served with distinction as State and Federal judge, held one of the most important posts in the Department of Justice, been Secretary of War and acting Secretary of State, has governed the Philippines, been temporary Governor of Cuba, and has supervised affairs in the Isthmian Canal strip. He is an administrator, negotiator, and pacificator who has proved his tact and skill in many difficult fields, and his all-around competency as a public man equals, if it does not exceed, that of such earlier noted exemplars of versatility in statesmanship as Albert Gallatin, James Madison, and John Quincy Adams."

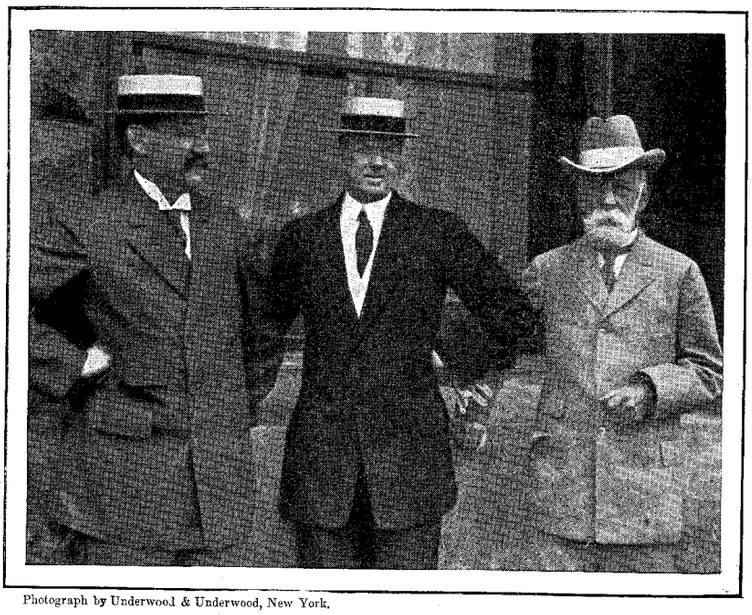
To the charge that President Roosevelt forced Taft upon the Convention *The Tribune* replies:

"Undoubtedly the support of the Administration added great strength to the Secretary's candidacy; but the vast majority of the Republican voters wanted a nominee who was most closely associated with the Administration and its policies, and the preference of the voters coincided completely with the preference of the President. It is absurd to say that Secretary Taft's nomination was due to political manipulation. On the contrary, the Republican Convention has only exprest the overwheming sentiment of the party. On a direct primary vote in every State we believe that Secretary Taft would have had an even larger popular majority than his strength in the Convention represented."

"He is bone of the bone of America—this strong, clean, buoyant, loyal, facile leader," exclaims the New York *Evening Mail*. Of his running mate, James S. Sherman, the same paper says:

"His experience in public life, covering ten terms in Congress, has been as steady and extended as that of Mr. Taft—with this difference, that it was gained on the legislative rather than on the judicial and administrative sides.

"Mr. Sherman would thus bring to the Vice-Presidency a wholly



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THREE TAFT SUPPORTERS.

Henry Taft, brother of the candidate; Frank H. Hitchcock, whose methods of procedure in Secretary Taft's behalf have gained him the title of "the steam roller"; Charles P. Taft, the Secretary's millionaire brother, who is also his financial backer.

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SUNRISE?
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

exceptional experience in public affairs, of a highly qualifying kind. His has been a growing figure, and where he is best known—among his associates in Congress—the appraisal of his abilities is largest and most generous. He is a man of force and judgment, with a good record, and a sense of responsibility and an instinct for affairs on which the House of Representatives has more and more relied."

This ticket, as *The Evening Post* points out, offers again the old "winning combination," Ohio and New York—"Hayes and Wheeler, Garfield and Arthur, McKinley and Roosevelt, and now Taft and Sherman."

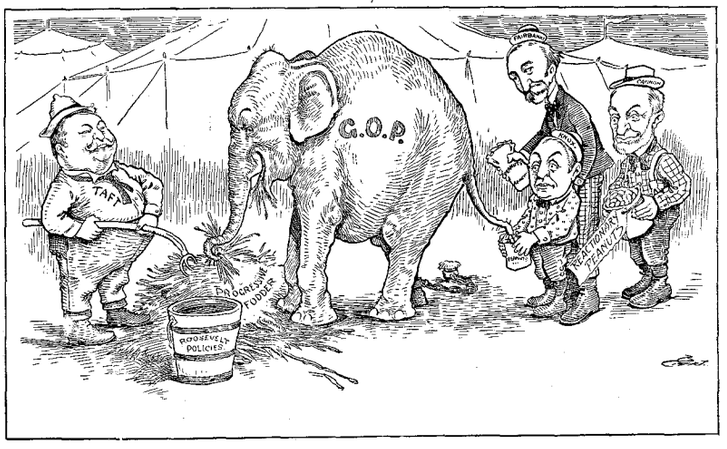
THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

THAT the Republican platform of 1904 had no planks forecasting the greatest achievements of the Roosevelt Administration is a fact recalled by some Republican papers in the midst of their somewhat perfunctory expressions of enthusiasm over the Chicago platform. "It is not the strong campaign paper, but the strong man, for whom the people vote," remarks the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), which finds the new platform "not all that we had wished for," but "more than we had hoped for." Its best feature, says this paper, is that "it signifies an inglorious rout of the reactionaries" and affords a substantial pledge that the policies of the Roosevelt Administration shall be preserved, perpetuated, and extended. To *The Press* (Rep.) of the same city it is "a stirring document," "a good cry to go to the country with"; and the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that it "is more than opportune; it is timely." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) complains that "in verbosity and inordinate proportions it is comparable with a message from President Roosevelt," and adds fretfully that "no President of the United States ever before received such extravagant praise" as that accorded Mr. Roosevelt in the opening paragraphs of the platform. "His Administration is an epoch in American history," says this document, which, after recounting briefly the things accomplished by the President, adds: "But more than all else the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do."

In addition to the unqualified indorsement, in general terms, of the Roosevelt policies, the platform "declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President," and puts the party on record in favor of "the development of a permanent currency system responding to our greater needs," the establishment of a postal savings-bank system, the more accurate definition by statute of the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction, and such amendments of the Antitrust Law and the Railroad-rate Law as will give the Federal Government further power of regulation and control over corporations and railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) regrets the omission of a plank pledging the party to a law requiring publicity in campaign contributions, while the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) sneers at the whole document as "a platform of well-written Republican pharisaism." The New York *Herald* (Ind.), however, predicts that the Denver platform will be very much like that evolved in Chicago, and that "the contest will be mainly one, not of platforms, but of men."

Easily the most discust tho apparently not the most important feature of the platform is the injunction or "court-procedure" plank. Several things combined to focus the limelight on this issue. On the one side were Samuel Gompers and his American Federation of Labor demanding threateningly an "antiinjunction" pledge, while on the other side President Van Cleave had ranged his National Association of Manufacturers ready for political warfare in behalf of non-interference with the courts. Moreover, when certain leaders of the party would have evaded the subject altogether, Mr. Roosevelt's chief spokesman in the Convention said significantly: "If the injunction plank is not put in that platform, Mr. Taft does

WHO ROCKED THE BOAT?
—Allan in the Detroit *Free Press*.



WENT AT HIM WRONG.
The reactionaries seem to have approached the elephant the wrong way.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

THE WRONG TIP.

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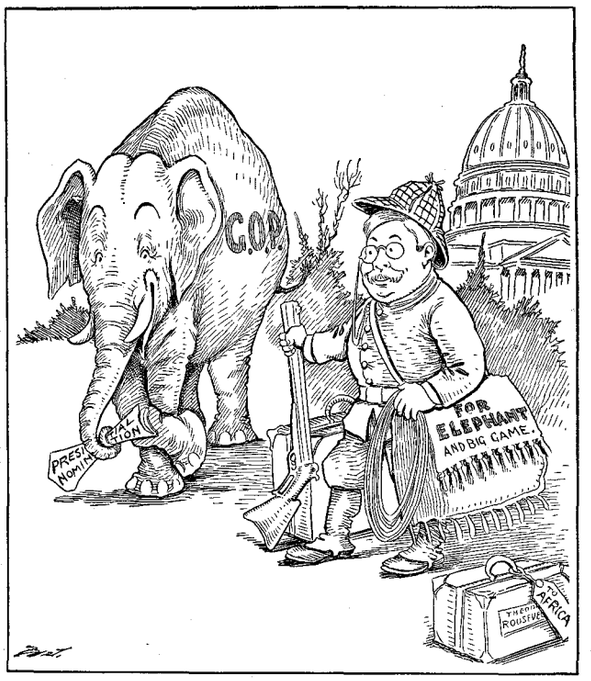
CÆSAR'S NO.

—Keppler in *Puck*.



THE G. O. P.—"What's the use of goin' clear to Africa for an elephant?"

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

AFTER OTHER GAME.

not have to be the candidate for President, but I can tell you now that if he is not the candidate the nominee will be a man who can run without a platform." In consequence an injunction plank was inserted, but in such a form that Gompers derides it as a fraud and Van Cleave mildly approves it. Says the latter, according to a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Commercial* (Fin.):

"The language of the so-called injunction plank was framed to throw a sop to Cerberus, but that can not conceal the fact that the determined opposition compelled indorsement of the only practise in the issuance of injunctions that has ever prevailed in our courts, and the declaration of confidence in the integrity of the bench which has so acted in accordance with seven centuries of judicial practise."

The plank which was inserted at the price of so much controversy reads as follows:

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty, and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

Mr. Taft as well as the President demanded the plank in this form, altho it met the wishes of neither the manufacturers nor organized labor. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says of it:

"It is not an antiinjunction plank. It is not in favor of the creation of a special class exempt from the operation of the writ, but merely calls for the prescription by statute as the regular procedure in injunctions of what is now the almost universal practise of the courts. It has always appeared to us that this, instead of weakening the courts, would strengthen them by giving a legislative standing to what now has no basis but judicial custom, and thus silencing the complaint of the ignorant about 'usurpations of the judiciary.'"

While Mr. Gompers demands that the power of injunction be further restricted, Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, argues that it should be enlarged. In a recent speech he said:

"There never was a time in the history of the nation when the full restraining power of the equity court was of so much importance to the nation. As the population becomes more and more dense and activities increase, the restraining power of the equity court is worth vastly more than the punishing power of the criminal court.

"It is in line with the highest thought of the day. We aim to stay the epidemic, and not to cure the ravages of disease after it has gained headway. We strive to stamp out vice in the slums, not by driving out the residents, but by letting in light and air and the comforts of civilization. To restrict the restraining power of the court is a step backward toward barbarism, instead of a step forward to higher civilization."

THE FARMER TO THE RESCUE

A LEADER of Israel, according to a scriptural historian, once received a promise of better times for his country by signs given on the threshing-floor. It is there, likewise, that our financial authorities are now looking for signs of better times for the United States. "Indications at the present time are for great crops," says Chief Statistician Clark, of the Department of Agriculture, and the newspaper observers are hailing the approach of prosperity from every editorial aerie. "For eight years," says Mr. Clark, "the American farmer has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, and now the ninth promising harvest is practically assured. Never in the history of the United States have there been nine such years—years of big yields and high prices."

The wheat crop is expected by the New York *Journal of Commerce* to reach 737,270,000 bushels, a figure surpassed only by the great yield of 1901; and oats, rye, and barley are also thought likely to endanger their former records. Indian corn, which usually yields a billion bushels more than all these grains combined, is to be reported on later. As the world's stock of wheat is 50,000,000 bushels below the figure for last year, our big crop is expected to bring a good price.

"There is absolutely not a leg for the pessimist to stand on,"

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THAT ENVIOUS MOMENT FOR THE ONE ON SHORE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SAYS BILL TO BILL:
"What's the use of holding these conventions, anyway?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

declares the Baltimore *American;* and the New York *Evening Mail* says:

"Prosperity for the farm, big freight receipts for the railroads, more beef at a lower price, a bounteous breakfast, and a 'full dinner-pail' are all included in the promise of the fields. Nature has done her part toward a business revival; the rest is up to us. If this promise is disappointed, it will be a case where every prospect pleases and only the politician is vile."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* observes similarly:

"Agriculture is still the chief source of the national wealth and the basis of the national welfare. If the crops are good the times can not long continue bad, and the farmer with his barns full of grain and his pockets bulging with money is the most efficient advance agent of a business boom. He is the American manufacturer's best customer, and when he has the means wherewith to supply his needs he is able to supply a market which for extent and profit has no equal in the world.

"It is because the farmer, thanks to a succession of good seasons, had unusually large reserves on which to draw that the consequences of the late reaction were not more serious, and with his circumstances still further improved there is sure to be something doing. And the greater the crops the greater will be the Republican majority next November."

James J. Hill, who is something of an authority on the crops himself, thinks, however, that the yield will not be anything stupendous. "There will be no car shortage because there will be no long crop," he said to a reporter in Washington a few days ago. *The Wall Street Journal* is able to see compensations even in this. It remarks:

"James J. Hill says we are not to have any bumper crop this year. Whether he is correct or not in his prophecy, it will take a few months more to decide the question. If it turns out according to his way of thinking, there are large compensations for the failure to get a bumper crop. Bumper crops are by no means an unmixt blessing. They lower prices to the consumer, but they are apt to lessen the reward to the producer. When crops are superabundant, people are apt to spend to excess, so that bumper crops often stimulate the extravagances which are hard to correct when things take a different turn.

"Yet the want of a bumper crop is no cause for pessimism. On the contrary, moderate abundance is better than wasteful superfluity, and at least moderate abundance is assured this year. If nature is too prodigal, man is apt to take chances which a more prudent regard for means and ends would never assume. To live in a land of plenty and peace is far better than to be intoxicated by the feeling that economy can be cast to the winds without reaping the reward of wastefulness."

THE PARDON OF POWERS AND HOWARD

THE political rancor that has made the life or death of Caleb Powers the football of party politics in Kentucky for eight years has so far subsided that his pardon is regarded favorably by the press of all shades of thought outside of Kentucky itself. "Governor Willson has done an act of justice courageously," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.); and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) agrees that "the ends of justice have been served" by it. The Savannah *News* (Dem.) thinks that "perhaps it is well" that the case has taken this course. Within the State the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and other Kentucky Democratic papers that look to it for light and leading think the Governor should have left the cases to the courts. *The Courier-Journal* believes he has yielded "to the spirit of party where a firmer judgment and a longer look ahead would have stood stedfast to the hard, maybe harsh, realities of the case." It adds:

"We are conscious of no partizan bias when we declare that it is most regrettable. If law and court procedure—to say nothing about guilt or innocence—is to be thus set aside at the bidding not of justice but of excited and one-sided party sentiment, how shall we ever hope to regain the lost poise and balance of orderly, non-partizan government?"

There would not be space in this issue of our weekly to review adequately the history of this celebrated case. Most of our readers will recall that on January 30, 1900, when Kentucky seemed on the verge of civil war over a disputed election, and the State capital was full of armed partizans of both sides, William Goebel, the Democratic claimant of the governorship, was assassinated by a shot from a window in the capitol building. This crime, as one paper says, "shook Kentucky like an earthquake." Governor Willson, in his pardon message, says that it "overthrew a whole State election, destroyed the peace and good feeling of the State for eight years, set neighbor against neighbor, made politics almost war, stained the good name of Kentucky, and shocked the civilized world." An attempt was made to fasten the guilt upon Caleb Powers, the Republican Secretary of State, William S.

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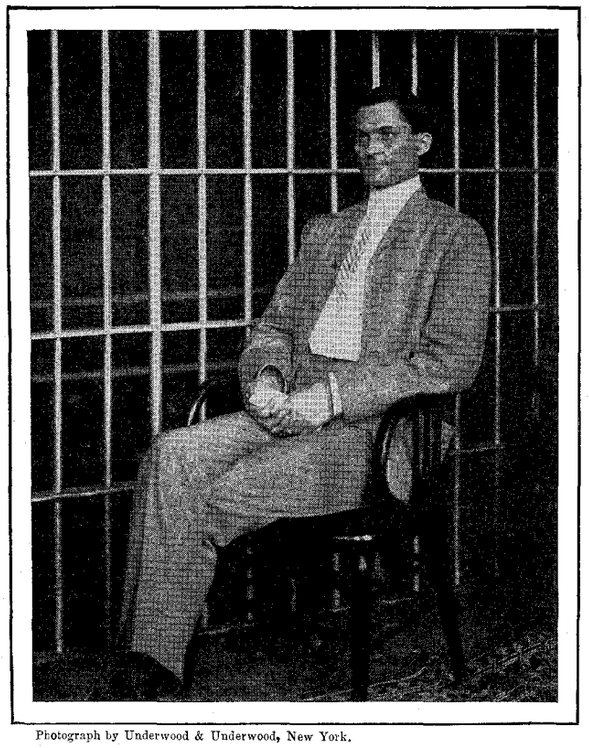
Taylor, the Republican claimant of the governorship, and James B. Howard. Governor Taylor fled to Indiana, and has never returned. Howard was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Powers has had four trials, three of the verdicts being set aside by a higher court, and the fourth trial ending in a disagreement of the jury.

The pardon of these men was an issue in the last State campaign, and the Republican victory was interpreted as a verdict by the people in favor of the accused men. The Governor also received a pardon petition "signed by nearly 500,000 persons," as he says, "some 240,000 Kentuckians, and a large proportion are Democrats." The Governor says that after spending weeks in reading the thousands of pages of testimony in the case of Powers, he is "firmly convinced that he is, beyond all reasonable doubt, innocent of the crime charged against him." The case against Howard rested on the same testimony. The Governor goes on to say:

"If the lesson of this case can be rightly taken to heart by the people of Kentucky, it may yet be worth all the wo and misery which it has cost.

"If the blest spirit of friendly good-will between neighbors, of fair and just toleration and respect for each other's opinions, and honorable and friendly contests in our elections, and loyal and friendly support of the officer when elected according to our rules governing elections, shall at last make our contentions fair and reasonable instead of angry and hostile, we shall have made a great gain not only in the respect of the world, but in the happiness and welfare of every man, woman, and child in Kentucky."

The question naturally arises whether this crime is to go without punishment. The Governor does not forget this feature of the matter, and declares plainly his opinion that the guilty man is Henry Youtsey, Governor Taylor's private secretary, who confest to having a part in the plot, accused Powers and Howard of com-



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

CALEB POWERS IN THE JAIL AT FRANKFORT.
His friends wish to boom him for a seat in Congress, but he says he doesn't want anybody ever to mention politics to him again.

plicity, and then retracted his confession. Youtsey is now serving a life sentence. Says the Governor:

"In the trial of Youtsey the State contended earnestly for a verdict that he had fired the fatal shot, and my reading of the testimony leaves no doubt that this charge was conclusively proved.

"In trial after trial Youtsey has testified and repeatedly confest that he did everything but fire the shot that killed William Goebel; that he himself conceived and suggested the plan just as it was executed, to men whom he hoped to induce to do the deed; that he took the rifle to the room, bought the cartridges for it, chose the window after trying several, raised it just the right height, pulled down the shade, arranged the books to rest the rifle on, planned the escape through the basement and explained the plan, which was afterward carried out to several different people, and immediately after the shot was fired, ran down the stairs to the basement room and through it and around the building and up the east steps through the hall and into the reception-room when he arrived with a pistol in hand acting wildly in just about the time that it would take to make the trip after the shot was fired, and the evidence leaves no doubt that he fired the shot, and at the end of his trial he accepted and decided not to appeal from the sentence of imprisonment for life."

JAMES HOWARD.

He celebrated his release by going to a ball game. He has had several attractive offers to appear in vaudeville, but says his ambitions do not lie in that direction.

The Louisville *Herald* (Rep.), which now sees success crown its years of work in behalf of Powers and Howard, says:

"The hideous story of passion and prejudice, of packed courts and suborned juries, of unfair judges and partizan verdicts, of justice as the tool of politicians and court-rooms as the stage of travesties, is at an end. Let this last act of mercy and of justice forever wipe out its memory. Let that man who seeks to fan again the old flame of bitterness and faction be held a traitor to Kentucky."

THE "FLORIDA" AND THE TORPEDO

THE last of the recent "war tests" tried upon the monitor *Florida* in Hampton Roads has "demonstrated two facts," ironically remarks the Troy *Times*—namely, that "both American war-ships and American torpedoes are good of their kind." What has been the actual value of these experiments is at present a matter of official knowledge only; and we have it on the authority of *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) that they "do not appear to have greatly imprest ordnance experts." Rear-Admiral Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, is quoted unofficially in various dispatches, however, as saying that the tests prove that "the construction of the modern battle-ship has been vindicated against the attack of one torpedo of the present type." According to one dispatch he went so far as to say that the *Florida* "could have sustained a like blow exactly opposite, and still another in a third bulkhead compartment, and still would have floated." Yet an examination in dry dock showed, according to the New York *Tribune's* correspondent, "that a clean hole, extending from the superstructure ten feet down the hull, had been made, and that it was twenty feet in length." This injury "extended in about eight feet at the center, but varied from four to six feet on the margins." That the damage was localized, leaving the engines and machinery uninjured and the vessel afloat, altho with a seventeen-inch list to starboard, was due to a system of water-tight bulkheads which was apparently the principal subject of the test. On and above the deck "the damage was confined to the cracking of several plates,

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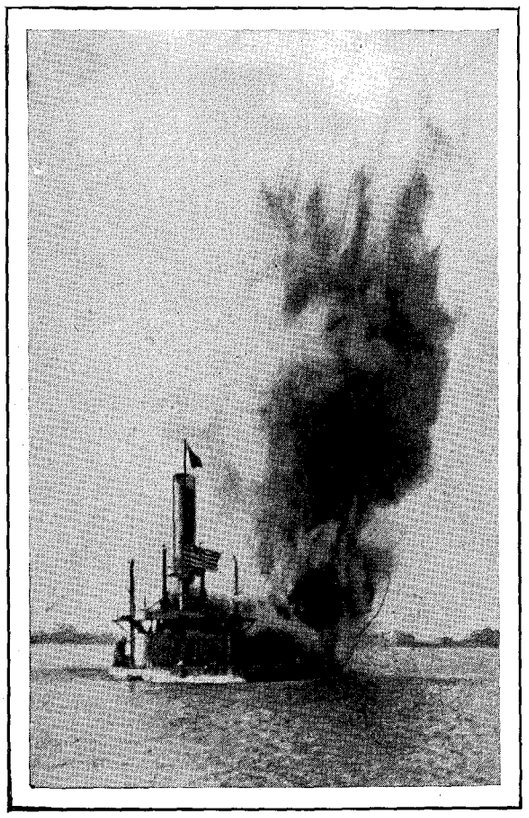
the breaking of iron guy-ropes, and wrenching three booms from their fastenings."

Dramatic interest attaches to the experiment from the fact that a crew of some thirty naval officers and men, including Rear-Admirals Mason and Capps and Captain Quimby, were on board the *Florida* when she was torpedoed. Altho these men, sheltered in the turret, suffered no injury from the shock of the explosion, spectators on shore some 300 yards away had narrow escapes from flying fragments of steel.



TORPEDOING THE "FLORIDA."

As the monitor was struck she reeled to starboard and a column of water eight feet wide at its base and blackened by coal shot in the air for 250 feet as if belched forth by a volcano or geyser. The detonation was heard for miles, and structures in the vicinity, including the great new pier of the Virginia Railroad, with its solid concrete foundation, trembled in the concussion.

This experimental attack upon the monitor was made by a Whitehead torpedo, a self-impelled missile of steel more than sixteen feet long and charged with 220 pounds of guncotton. The blow was delivered amidships on the starboard side, about four feet below the water-line. The resultant injury is described as "serious but not vital."

The experiment is the first of the kind in America, but is in line with recent French and English experiments in which guncotton was pitted against submerged armor-plate with results, according to the New York *Herald*, "decidedly in favor of the explosive."

Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The tests just made at Hampton Roads indicate that this country has been more successful than any other in the hunt for safeguards against the torpedo. It may be premature to assume that the immunity of which there is now an excellent assurance will be permanent. Still, the system whose success has been demonstrated can, it is reasonable to think, be reenforced to meet any possible increase in the charge of a torpedo. It certainly marks a great advance on precedent. The authorities at Washington—and, for that matter, all the naval powers of the world—are now justified in cherishing more confidence than ever before in the safety not only of their big ships but also of the officers and crews who do their fighting. Once more, as it did with the submarine, with armor-plate, and with the revolving turret, America gives to other nations a helpful contribution to efficiency in marine warfare."

The Philadelphia *Press* admits that the experiment will be of service in solving sundry problems of construction, but thinks that it "adds very little to what was already known of the torpedo and its work." The incidents upon which this previous knowledge was based are thus summarized:

"In our Civil War twenty-five Union vessels were sunk and destroyed and nine others seriously injured by torpedoes, the *Tecumseh* and *Housatonic* being the most memorable. In forty-three years since, nearly twenty war-vessels and a number of merchant-vessels have been sunk or injured by torpedoes under the Turkish, Peruvian, Brazilian, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, English, and American flags, but he would be a rash man who made a prediction in regard to the effect of any torpedo.

"A torpedo may, as with the *Aquidaban* in Brazil or the *Florida* in Hampton Roads, simply blow a hole into a compartment and leave a vessel salvable, and it may, as five times in the Russo-Japanese war, sink a battle-ship in a few moments. Explosives never act with certainty, not even a blast, much less a torpedo.

"None the less, the vessels sunk are many. The Turkish vessel in 1877 was a small one. The *Aquidaban*, 1893, was sunk, but little damaged, tho deserted by its crew. The *Blanco Encalada*, Chilean, 1891, was unwatched, taken by surprize, and sunk by a Whitehead. The Japanese sunk the Chinese *Ting Yuen* and *Lai Yuen*, at anchor, in 1895, at Wei-Hai-Wei. Admiral Makaroff's flag-ship, *Petropavlesk*, was sunk with almost every man on board off Port Arthur by an anchored torpedo. The Japanese lost a cruiser, the *Mijiaibo*, and another larger vessel. The Russians, the *Skorri* and *Yenisin*, both small.

"The utmost that can be said of the experiment on the *Florida* is that it shows that if compartments are small, even two may be penetrated without sinking a boat with its compartment bulkheads all closed. Another torpedo, no larger, might, hitting differently, and passing under the hull, blow a hole through a vessel."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

T. R. also stands for Taft régime.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Do you still think it will be Roosevelt?—*New Haven Palladium.*

It is quite possible that a piano trust may be carrying harmony too far.—*Baltimore American.*

"An air-ship can be built for $15," says an exchange. It is the funeral that costs.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

It is a mean trick for Wall Street to play on a candidate to give it out that it is for him.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A German savant is trying to learn how long a dream lasts. In Lincoln, Neb., it goes on forever.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Chicago preacher who held a smoking service for men no doubt thinks it better to smoke now than later on.—*Louisville Post.*

Mr. Taft will remember, tho, that a carpenter may be a good platform-builder and yet not be a cabinet maker.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

It is reported that Encke's comet is soon to appear, but the Taft star, which is rising at a phenomenal speed, is at present attracting the greatest attention.—*Baltimore American.*

After the convention Governor Johnson need not hunt up the fellows who furnished the gold brick. They will not take it back.—*Chicago News.*

Democratic platform-makers probably will have time enough to hunt up different words with which to express the same ideas.—*Chicago News.*

Conditions this spring have not been good for the green bug, but the ravages of the Presidential bee seldom have been more terrible.—*Chicago News.*

In a recent issue of *The Commoner* appeared a poem entitled "Over and Over Again." Possibly it reminded Mr. Bryan of something as soon as he saw it.—*Washington Post.*

Guess Who.—He is the press and the people, the sultan who rules the Turks; he is the bell in the steeple and he is the whole blamed works. He is the hill and valley, the dawning the dusk, the noon: he is the large white alley, he is the man in the moon. He is the soothing slumber, he is the soul awake; he is the big cucumber that gives us the belly-ache. He is the fire that quickens, the company that insures; he is the ill that sickens, and he is the thing that cures. He is the ruling Russian and we are the groveling skates; he is the Constitution and he's the United States.—*Emporia Gazette.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

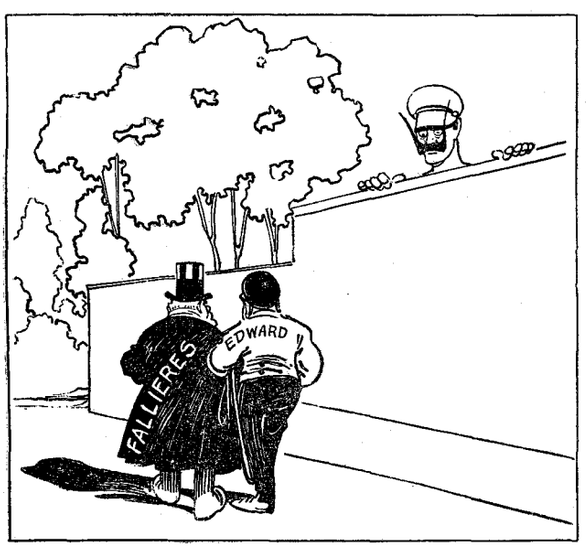
NATURE OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP

IT is pointed out by the European press that King Edward VII. invented a new diplomatic relation of an international sort when he instituted the peculiar *entente cordiale* between the French and English governments. The *entente* is not an alliance, it is barely a treaty, for it neither expressly provides for mutual assistance in war against an antagonist of either party nor is it the ratification of peace relations at the close of a campaign. It is more or less a merely cordial and complimentary declaration of mutual friendly feeling. Naturally enough the occasion of President Fallières's visit to London has started the question whether this *entente* had not better be developed into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. Such papers as the Paris *Temps* think this ought to be done, but the London press, for the most part, fight shy of giving approval to the idea. The German papers do not like to hear the suggestion made, and the chauvinist press see "war" spelt large in all favorable comments on the possibility of a closer union between France and Great Britain. But the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) cautiously remarks:

"Such treaties of alliance as are suggested are not very much liked in England. Yet there is some reason why the English people should for once give up their prejudice in the matter, for England would be the greater gainer from such a treaty. England could never be of much help to France from a military standpoint, so long as Great Britain has no conscription, a military system which the English would not accept at any price. It is none the less true, however, that the visit of the French President has drawn closer the ties that bind the two Powers together, and it is right for the other governments, now more than ever, to make a note of this."

Much more definitely does the *Berliner Tageblatt* scout at the notion of any change from an *entente* to a formal treaty. This influential organ tells us:

"The *entente* of the two great Western Powers must necessarily have a profound effect in the sphere of international politics and is



THE TWO CHUMS.

William II. feels sore over it; but it's not the first time he has felt so, nor is it likely to be the last.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

not of a nature to make the road any easier for Germany to travel. But a community of interests between these Powers will cease the very moment the point is reached where extreme measures, such as touch the life of a nation, have to be resorted to. Some journalists have nervously anticipated from the toasts and speeches recently read of in London that a written alliance was about to be signed between London and Paris. They hint at a new triple alliance which shall result in the crushing of Germany. Appeals have been made to the German Michel to rouse himself and defend his country against a million imaginary foes. This is all fanciful exaggeration. There can be no question raised concerning an alliance either between England and Russia or between France and England. The first would be unpopular in England, the second equally unpopular in France."

THE DRUMMER'S RETURN.

FRANCE—"And how did they treat you?"
FALLIÈRES—"Splendid! Plenty of fine words, but there's no business doing."

—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

The question is somewhat seriously discust, however, by the *Morgen Post* (Berlin), which remarks that "if the new triple alliance" between France, England, and Russia "does not have any warlike objects in it, it must needs have a disastrous effect upon Germany." The writer concludes as follows:

"The position of Germany is at present by no means a favorable one. Our diplomats appear to be asleep and seem as if they were contented to rest upon the laurels of Bismarck."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY AS THE WORLD'S UNIVERSITY—According to the *Koelnische Zeitung* Germany continues to share with France the credit of educating the majority of foreign students who leave their own country in pursuit of the light and knowledge which they can not obtain at home. Eight per cent. of the students in German universities are foreigners, we are told. To quote the authoritative organ:

"The contingent of non-German students studying in Germany numbered (during 1907–8) 3,869. Twenty years ago they were barely 1,800. In 1906–7 there were as many as 4,349. The decrease is principally among the Russians, who have found admission to the classes made more difficult by additional restrictions. In a single year their number fell from 1,890 to 1,466. But as an offset to this, the Asiatic nations, principally the Japanese, have risen in number from 101 to 177, the Bulgarians from 119 (in 1901) to 163, the Turks from 33 to 42."

There is little change, however, in the number of students

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contributed by Continental and English-speaking peoples. Thus we are told:

"France sends 64 students to Germany (51 in 1906–7); Belgium, 25; Holland, 57. England has diminished her representatives from 159 to 146 for the past academic year. The United States is well represented by 301 students, 8 less than the last academic year recorded. Austria-Hungary sends 690. While there are in the German universities an average of 8 per cent. of foreigners, Berlin, Leipsic, and Heidelberg take the lead in this particular, having respectively 1,077, 567, and 210 strangers in their halls of learning, or 13 per cent. of the whole university population."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WOMAN'S ADVANCE AS A WAGE-EARNER IN ITALY

THE vague term "woman's rights" has in several quarters lately come to mean something particularly clear and definite. In a recent English periodical a lady of title claimed for women the power and the right to join the colors and fight for their country. Women are claiming in Italy equal rights before the law as property-owners, and in England to-day the claim of the suffragettes has been to some degree allowed. The Italian women have, however, taken a step which is neither political nor military, in organizing themselves as workers independent of the sweat-shop and the padrone. This practical movement, which has extended throughout the whole peninsula, has taken the form of cooperative associations, as we learn from an article contributed by Bice Tittone to the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence).

The daughters of Lucretia and Cornelia are no longer satisfied with "poverty, hunger, and dirt" as their heritage in the labor field. They are resolved to have fair returns for their products of whatever kind—their lace, their needlework, their artistic production in the shape of jewelry, novelties of all sorts in wood-, thread-, or basket-work. The success with which their efforts and aspirations have been crowned, we are told, sets an example to the industrial women workers of every other nation. The first step taken to establish themselves as independent dealers in their own wares was the exhibition, or exposition, held in Venice in 1902, under the auspices of certain powerful ladies of the aristocracy. The society thus inaugurated was more or less local and belonged entirely to North Italy. It styled itself the "Roman Federation of Roman Women Workers." After a second and more important exposition in 1903, the undertaking assumed a national character and adopted as its title "The Cooperative Society of Industries for Italian Women." The objects of this society are thus outlined by the writer in the *Rassegna:*

"We wish to create a vigorous instrument of commercial economy by which the channels of international trade may be opened to the products of Italian women. By means of cooperation we shall found a capacious business-house for the purpose of eliminating the jobbers who generally reap the benefits of women's labor.

"The Governing Committee, a vital element of our society, immediately on its appointment set to work to constitute local committees in order to commission operatives and teach them the advantages of mutual cooperation. An appeal has in this way been made to all the cities and provinces of Italy and has met with a warm response from Piedmont to Calabria and from Venice to Sicily."

The result has been a great revival of industrial home art in Italy. To quote further:

"The efforts of the ladies who have thus labored on the committees in their own neighborhood have so far worked miracles. They have not only provided material and directions in familiar industrial work, they have also taken pains to revive the manufacture of antique embroideries, of laces whose methods of production had been long forgotten, examples of which they hunted up in churches, palaces, and even in the huts where these relics had slept ingloriously for years, buried and unknown."

Schools of design have been formed through the instrumentality of which the artificer will not only find her intelligence quickened, but will be freed from the dictation or tyranny of the designer. One of the most important objects of the society has been to provide, where necessary, workshops in which proper provision will be made for "the health, the salary or wages, and the morality" of the operatives. These wages "have everywhere been higher than before." On this point we read:

"The 'Cooperative Society of Industries for Italian Women' has so arranged the scale of remuneration paid out that such workers as receive least pay (such as hand-weavers, etc.) shall be those who work in regions where the cost of living is lowest, while skilled workwomen, who produce more difficult work, which fetches higher prices, dwell in the big cities, where expenses are greater."

So far complete success has attended the society. Marriage has increased in many industrial centers, domestic comfort has been promoted by higher wages, and as a proof of improved morality Bice Tittoni tells us that illegitimate births have diminished. In conclusion she remarks:

"And what of the future? While much has been done, much also remains to be accomplished. Let our members, our friends, the whole country, bear this in mind. Our prospects are indeed bright and smiling, but we must be careful not to relax our efforts. We must see that the committees and operatives remain faithful to the organization under the conviction that cooperation is the sole secret of success."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH MOB AND THE REPUBLIC

A MOB-BORN republic can not possibly handle or control a mob, says a brilliant and eloquent French Conservative. Mr. Clemenceau is the servant and elected puppet of the Sansculottes. He sends out the military and allows them to be pelted or maimed, even killed, by the crowd of men who have inflamed themselves with seditious oratory and bad absinthe, and now crowd the streets, bent on social rebellion and violence. Such, at any rate, is the frightful picture of the disturbed and riotous condition of the manufacturing districts throughout the North and South of France, as given by the monarchical and Catholic *Gaulois*, which calls itself "the greatest morning paper." Every day "the strikes become more serious." There are "terrible fights"; blood flows in torrents. The Republic is absolutely powerless to preserve "domestic peace," not to speak of "the liberty and fraternity" which it had promised. Monarchies have generally been able to control a mob; the French Republic utterly fails in doing so. Yet many Conservatives "have allied themselves with the Republic because they were led to believe that such a régime was particularly designed to arbitrate and decide social disputes." Mr. L. Desmoulins, who puts his name to this piece of flaming invective, continues as follows:

"Monarchies preserve public order by using the musket, but the Republic made us to understand that it would obtain the same results by infinitely less vigorous means. But in the war of classes in France, which has now been raging for so long a period, the Republic has always taken the part of the employee against the employer, which certainly is not surprizing, for it was born of revolution and fed on universal suffrage and represents popular violence and the power of the majority. . . . To protect labor some sort of a military demonstration is made in the presence of the strikers, who know it is only an empty show; they know that the ministers of the Republic, in spite of the solemn obligations that bind them to do otherwise, are compelled to order the soldiers to remain perfectly passive before the strikers, who are permitted to murder industrious non-strikers and to sack workshops and factories; and when it happens that an officer who has been wounded by these strikers draws his sword, and when a gendarme who is in danger of being trampled to death fires his revolver over the heads of the mob who are assailing him, immediately from north to south, from east to west, the whole Socialist crowd yell out, 'Down with the

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murderer!' It is well known that under a monarchy such a riot would be severely handled and checked, and the fear of this is generally sufficient to repress it. At this time, after we have been robbed of all the advantages assured by a monarchy, the Republicans plainly show us that we must willingly surrender that public peace and that protection of personal rights and personal property which were the sole benefits we had ventured to expect under a purely democratic régime."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S SUPERIOR WATER-ROUTES

CANADA has the best natural means of transport to be found on the Western Continent, says a writer in the Paris weekly *Tour du Monde*. She needs them, for, like Argentina, she is one of the greatest grain-producing countries of the world and will soon supplant the United States in the foreign market, as the latter will only raise sufficient for the needs of her teeming population. While Canada's mineral resources are not yet fully explored, she has coal in abundance, altho her mines are situated at the extremities of her territory. The Rocky Mountains produce copper and lead. But there are two particulars in which the Dominion excels—the production of hydraulic force and the means of water communication with the outside world. On these points we read:

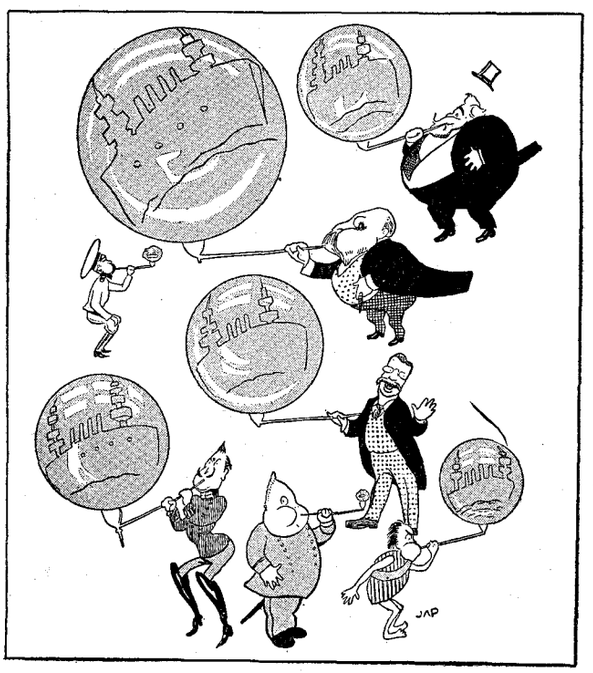
"Nature has gifted Canada with admirable means of transport. The Great Lakes give her the finest inland waterways to be found on the globe. To tell the truth, this navigation of the Great Lakes by steamers of thousands of tons burden resembles much more ocean navigation than the ordinary navigation of rivers and canals, and is just as cheap. Canada has one advantage over even the United States in that she can utilize not only the Great Lakes, but their outlet to the sea through the St. Lawrence. It is true that navigation is at certain places interrupted above Montreal by the rapids, but this solution of continuity is easily remedied. The Ottawa, a powerful affluent of the St. Lawrence, is eventually to be directly connected by a canal with Lake Huron. The only inconvenience attending the employment of these waterways is that they are frozen up in winter, . . . and the vessels that arrive from Europe are obliged to stop at Halifax or St. John. But generally, instead of employing these ports of the Maritime Provinces, recourse is had to the American harbors which are situated nearer to the center of Canadian life. In fact it is during the winter that most of the trade between Canada and the Old World is carried on. The hindrance to navigation created by the frost of winter is certainly a disadvantage, but fails to check the industrial progress of the country, a great part of which enjoys seven months of unimpeded water communication at an exceptionally low cost, which is supplemented by a system of railroads which, thanks to the nature and evenness of the ground, are not expensive to build."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOCIALISM IN PRUSSIA

THE election of several Socialist members to the Landtag or Diet of the Kingdom of Prussia, which bears the same relation to the Reichstag or Imperial Parliament as the Assembly at Albany does to Congress, has caused something of a sensation in that part of the Empire, as this is the first time this staid and conservative body has been entered by the Socialists, an event which is only paralleled by John Redmond's admission to the British Cabinet. It will be remembered that some months ago the Landtag applied to Prince von Buelow for universal suffrage in Prussia, which would have made the election law for the Kingdom the same as it is for the Empire. This demand was firmly refused by the Chancellor. The people have taken their revenge by putting Socialists into this safe, exclusive, and somewhat inert assembly of nominal legislators. The Socialist organ *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) openly claims that the Labor party has triumphed at the Prussian polls. The *Nationalzeitung* (Berlin), a Labor organ, states very plainly what the program of this party demands. To quote from a recent number:

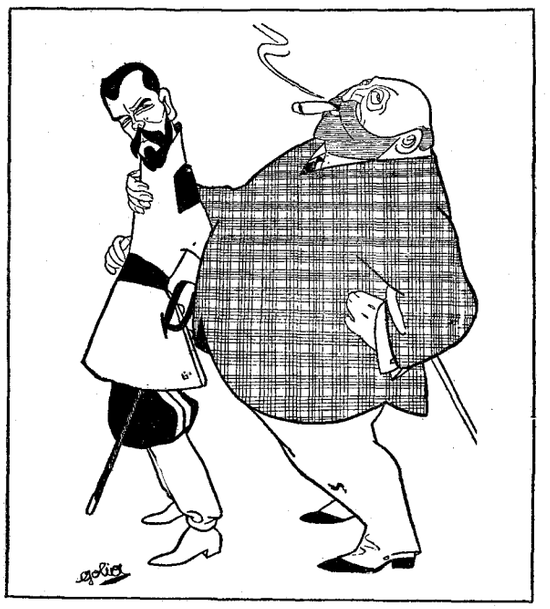
"All our efforts are directed toward obtaining absolute equality in all political relations, whether civic or imperial, in the church as well as in the school. We are firmly convinced that a nation can not obtain political maturity until it has the power of electing such legislative representatives as will promote the cause of betterment and reform, and reform implies not only political but social progress."

The *Neue Zeit*, quoted above, thinks that the Prussian Landtag has advanced one more step toward being a really national assembly on the basis of universal suffrage, by this recent accession of Socialistic elements. It thus encourages the Labor party, the



NAVAL BUBBLE-BLOWING.

—*Klods Hans.*



NICHOLAS—"What bores me is the Douma, my House of Parliament."
EDWARD—"Do as I do—have two houses, and let them fight it out between them, like the Kilkenny cats!" —*Pasquino* (Turin).

PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND WAR.

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proletariat, to assert their power against the privilege and prescript which have hitherto controlled elections to the Prussian Diet:

"The result of the recent electional movement in Prussia plainly demonstrates the fact, which certainly was never any mystery, that the laboring class must rely alone upon their own innate strength in obtaining what they desire, namely, universal suffrage for the Prussian Landtag, and their earnest activity on the last election-day proves that they realize this fact."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISCONTENT IN JAPAN

PREDICTIONS are now being made that the heavy taxation and hard times in Japan will rouse a spirit of discontent and political revolt that will bring in the rule of democracy in that land of ancient aristocratic domination. Heretofore the masses in the island kingdom have taken little interest in national politics, but the recent war, with its train of heavy taxes, and the present huge naval program, threatening still heavier taxation, have caused the peasant and merchant alike to rub their eyes and ask what the country is coming to. The impending elections are the subject of unprecedented interest. Mr. J. Ingram Bryan, whose very name seems to give him a certain authority in speaking of the rule of the democracy, writes in *The International* (London):

"Since the close of the war with Russia there has been a remarkable change in the attitude of the masses toward the questions of the day, and toward politics in particular. The phenomenal triumph of Japan on the battle-fields of Manchuria stirred up the whole nation to a realization of its inherent importance and power; the people began to see that in the final issue it was the democracy, and not the aristocracy, that saved the day; and this resurrection of a new national democratic spirit has been so intensified by the Progressists and other dissenters from the party in power that there is now manifest a universal aversion to all that tends toward bureaucratic government or political disability of any kind. Hence the disaffection that is now increasing against the present Cabinet; the masses resent its dependency upon the Elder Statesmen, and its subserviency to the military classes. This dissatisfaction was unmistakably illustrated recently by a motion of impeachment in the Diet, the Government escaping by a majority of only nine votes. The charges enumerated against the Government in the resolution of indictment reveal to some extent the grounds of the people's grievances. The Government is alleged to have acquiesced in the restriction of immigration to the United States and Canada, and furthermore with having violated its guaranty given last year that no increase of taxation would be attempted. Matters like these, which affect the interests of the masses generally, may be taken as reliable indices of the present temper of Japanese democracy. The public meetings that have been held throughout the country, under the auspices of chambers of commerce and industrial associations, to protest against the Government's policy, show to what a remarkable degree the commercial, industrial, and even the agricultural classes of Japan have awakened to their place and potency in the government of the Empire, with prospects of a contest at the polls such as this country has not before experienced."

It is a good sign for Japan, thinks Mr. Bryan, that this feeling of mild discontent is becoming prevalent. Not only does it betoken healthy popular sentiment, and the beginning of a genuine spirit of democracy in Cathay, but the rulers have listened to the voice of the ruled and have so far admitted the soundness of democratic principles in Asia. To quote further:

"The authorities have not turned absolutely a deaf ear to the protest from below. Already it has been agreed to postpone the laying down of new ships to the extent of some 40,000,000 yen in order to adjust the year's deficit; but there is a popular outcry, headed by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and some of the leading bankers of the Empire, for still further reduction, and the avoidance of still further increase of taxation. If the present unrest does no more than create an intelligent popular interest in national affairs, it will have conferred on Japan a lasting benefit."

ANTIQUATED POSTAL POLICY OF GERMANY

THE recent postal arrangement between England and America which provides that a two-cent, or penny, stamp shall carry a letter from one to the other has roused the German press to ask, "Is it not time that the methods and standards of Germany's postal bureau be revised?" The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), an organ of the Liberals which Herman Bachmann, its accomplished editor, claims also to be the organ of progress, takes pains to show in a recent editorial that Germany is behind other countries in her postal facilities, and that for this reason she is cut out by her competitors both in the commercial and political world. Mr. Bachmann pictures Germany's backwardness in the following statement, which he makes in answer to his own question, "How does Germany stand in this matter?" He says:

"Some years ago, even before the International Postal Congress at Rome in May, 1906, a movement was started to establish within the International Postal Union a two-cent, or English penny, postal rate. The great agitator in this movement was Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P. His advocacy of the idea had this effect—it resulted in the establishment of a less expensive postage rate between England and her colonies. . . . The significance of this new arrangement in relation to German commerce is very clear. So small was the expense of communication between England and her most distant dependencies that the increase of trade which resulted for England with her colonies vastly outstript that of all other countries, and indeed became so evident that it caused great searchings of heart in Germany. The leaders of the commercial world in Berlin tried to impress upon Germany long before the Congress of 1906 that it was of the highest interest to the trade of the country that this standard of two-cent postage, or at least of ten pfennig, two cents and a half, should be established. The same measure was also strongly advocated in the Reichstag, but the German Postmaster-General received it coldly and eventually rejected it. He saw in it a direct impairment of the revenue. He shut his eyes to the great prospect that such an improvement would open up for Germany in the commerce of the world."

Mr. Bachmann goes on to enumerate the vast advantages which England has obtained through her politic use of the postal service in promoting her foreign relations. India, Australia, and Egypt have all been drawn into closer communication by such abatements in postage, not to speak of the Cape and Canada. Of England's two-cent agreement with the United States the editor of the *Vossische Zeitung* speaks as follows:

"We stand to-day confronted with a fact to which we should give the profoundest consideration. England by this recent postal agreement has made a vast step in advance. It is probable that she will at an early date establish a similar convention with France. From the standpoint of general trade interests this reform is to be hailed with a sense of gratification. But it must not be forgotten that in her relation to this immense progress Germany certainly lags behind. This is particularly the case when we regard her position from two points of view. . . . [By opposing the lowering of the postage rate] the present Postmaster-General has allowed the reputation of Germany abroad to become obscured. Every lowering of the postal rates produces an increase of trade and thus increases the revenue which is drawn from imports. . . . In addition to this fiscal advantage, low rates, viewed from another standpoint, are seen to give German trade a better place in the field of competition presented by the market of the world. Why must German industries be always crippled with some burden? Why must they always be overwhelmed with difficulties and obstacles? And now at this very moment we are called to notice the fact that in the countries in which our industries are met by the most obstinate competition an advance of vital importance has been made which will result in immensely promoting their trade. Meanwhile our postal authorities appear to be quite listless in the matter and look on apathetically at the vast commercial progress which foreign countries are making. Is it not high time that the policy of our Postal Department in the Government should undergo a radical reform?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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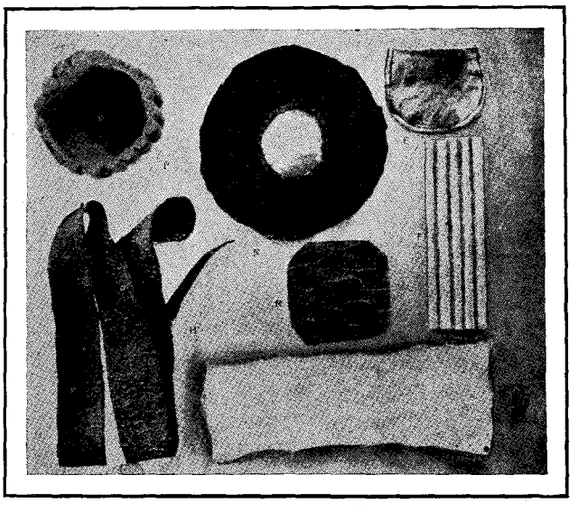
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

LEATHER MADE FROM CACTUS

A METHOD of making a material resembling leather from the fiber of a variety of cactus common in Arizona has been discovered by Frederick C. Wright, who sends an account of his discovery to *The Plant World* (Tucson, Ariz., May). Over a year ago, while handling a piece of bisnaga (*Echinocactus wislizeni*), Mr. Wright noticed that after the water was prest from the fiber it had remarkable strength and pliability, resembling leather. Upon drying, it became brittle and chalk-like. Says the writer:

"In an effort to obtain strength and pliability in the fiber after drying, I began a series of experiments in a crude way, not being a scientist nor a chemist and unfamiliar with their methods. I boiled the fiber with mesquite bark and burnt rags to tan and color it. I secured the color, but the fiber did not tan. I soaked it in oil; I used aluminum palmitate, tannic acid, gum arabic, caoutchouc, and I used glue, but none of these gave results. But, late one night soon after, I went to bed and slept the sleep of contentment, with a piece of perfect leather made from cactus fiber in my hand. I used water and glycerin, about 25 per cent. of the latter. All these things, after one knows them, are as simple as spreading butter on bread. But, of course, it's the finding out that's so difficult.



ARTICLES MADE FROM CACTI.

"After I learned how simple it was to make the cactus leather, I then experimented to discover the best methods of cutting and drying. On account of the large proportion of water contained in a bisnaga or sahuaro, the thickness of the fiber reduces remarkably during the drying process. If the fiber is cut one-half inch thick it reduces to about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness; yet, one can not cut the sheets so thin that there is not a film of leather left when the fiber is dry.

"The final finish depends on the manner in which the cut has been made, with knife or saw, as well as the direction of the cut. The grain of a sahuaro or bisnaga runs crosswise the cactus, or, more properly speaking, it runs from the heart of the cactus to the outer edge, with rows of tougher fibre extending to the center of each corrugation that forms the support for thousands of needle-like spines.

"Leather made from a cross-grain cut is not so strong as that made from fiber cut with the grain. The width and length of a sheet of cactus leather need be limited only to the length and diameter of the cactus, and the facilities for cutting.

"If a circumferential cut is made (as one would peel an apple) from twenty to forty feet in length of fiber may be obtained from cacti of the larger growths. In making the circumferential cut, the length of the sheet, of course, is also governed by the thickness of the sheet. If it is a half-inch cut, a good-sized sahuaro will give over twenty feet in length of fiber. By making the sheet one-quarter inch thick, close on to fifty feet of film may be obtained, according to the diameter of the cactus.

"Immediately after cutting, the fiber is placed direct in the tanning-bath. The tanning process requires from two to three hours, according to the thickness of the fiber. After removal from the bath the fiber is limp and has great weight. Large pieces must be handled with some care lest they be torn. However, by cutting and tanning the fiber in a thin sheet and reenforcing with cloth or some other suitable material, and by using a gloss finish, the brittleness is overcome and great strength is secured.

"The drying process is the most tedious of all. As much water as possible is first prest from the sheet, after which it may be hung up to dry or dried by artificial heat. When dry, the leather is white or tan, and may be stained any color desired."

Leather, the writer goes on to say, may also be made from the older joints of leaves of the opuntia, only the tough fiber just within the outer covering being used. From the heart of still another cactus, the giant sahuaro, boxes, picture-frames, etc., may be made, as shown in the illustration.

DO THE PUBLIC CARE FOR SCIENCE?

IN general, it may be said that the public are greatly interested in the applications of science, but not so much in science itself. The application may not necessarily be useful, but it must be striking—there must be some conspicuous connection between a new fact or principle and the things of our daily life. Thus, the average man would care nothing about the discovery of electric waves if they had not been utilized in wireless telegraphy, or about the *x*-rays if they were not used in radioscopy. An editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (London, May 15) repeats an interesting pair of anecdotes told at a recent banquet of the Royal Society. He says:

"According to the first tale, a man who had attended a lecture on science overnight was asked by a friend next day what the subject of the discourse had been, and replied that 'the speaker did not say.' According to the second, the original narrator, a man of science himself, had been expounding at great length to an acquaintance the methods employed for ascertaining the chemical composition of the sun and its atmosphere, and was at last checked by the inquiry, 'Who cares whether sodium is present in the sun?'"

These anecdotes, we are told, elicited a large number of letters in the London press, containing attempts to account for the public apathy toward science. To quote again:

"It has been said that nearly all science lecturers are unable to make themselves intelligible to their audience, that they deprive an interesting subject of all the interest which properly belongs to it, that their vocabulary is so limited and so lacking in linguistic propriety that the gorge of all literary men rises, and that they are severely to blame for their oratorical shortcomings. On the contrary, it has been said that the average audience at a science lecture is so entirely ignorant of the subject under treatment—and, indeed, of all its preliminaries—that a lecturer has always to devote the greater part of his time to explaining matters which the schoolmaster is supposed to have taught, that when he has done so the majority of his hearers remain in a state of mental fog owing to their intellectual deficiencies, and that, in short, members of the audience care so little for science as to neglect the obvious duty of acquiring a knowledge of the general principles underlying a certain branch of inquiry before listening to what a specialist on the subject has to say upon its modern aspects. . . . . .

"The assumption that people attend a science lecture because they are in search of knowledge is frequently, if not generally, fallacious. It is, indeed, wholly erroneous to imagine that the majority of our adult population are in search of knowledge of any kind.

"The person who attempts to teach them by pen or by word of mouth is guilty of presumptuous sin. If we may say so, the public run to hear a man lecture, but not a man's lecture, on a certain subject; they go because it is considered 'the thing' to do. Hence the chief factor concerned in determining the number of

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people present at any lecture on a so-called scientific subject is merely the identity of the lecturer. . . . . .

"On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true that many men of science are incompetent lecturers, tho it is difficult to see why that fact should be deemed disgraceful. The equipment of a successful lecturer comprizes several things which are not requisite in the equipment of a man of science, and a few which are even antagonistic. The successful lecturer must be a man of agreeable presence, of clear musical voice, of well-trained diction, a man of ready wit, quick to play upon the passing prejudices of an audience. He must be a man who can assume the mental attitude of his audience, unconsciously realizing how little they know, and from what standpoint they approach any question. The equipment of a man of science comprizes extreme concentration of thought, a logical habit of mind, imagination, it is true, but a scientific way of looking at things which, in course of time, wholly estranges him mentally from his fellows. A man's success as a politician largely depends upon his success as a lecturer, because, unless he gain the ultimate position of a constructive statesman, his eminence or notoriety is largely due to his ability to reflect or reenforce the bias existing among the people. . . . The man of science is called upon to teach, to tell his audience that they know nothing; the rôle must, therefore, always be thankless, and the speaker expect to meet with the chill of silent resentment. An intellectual snub received from the Physicist Royal may, perhaps, be something of a compliment; but, proffered by a mere university extension lecturer who has the gift of lucidity, it becomes a deliberate insult. On the whole, therefore, it seems as unfair to expect a man whose devotion and qualifications have enabled him to attain eminence in his particular sphere, to retain or acquire the qualifications indispensable in the lecturer, as to expect that every man who can lecture clearly, interestingly, and humorously on a scientific subject should be one of the most prominent exponents of that subject. Broadly speaking, with one or two extraordinary exceptions, the more distinguished a man is as an investigator the less likely he is to be a clear lecturer, and *vice versa*. Accordingly, as long as those estimable persons who consider it their duty to arrange so-called popular lectures on science exhibit the modified form of snobbishness characterized by the retention of a leading investigator to teach the A B C of any subject to an indifferent audience, so long will the results cause the earnest student to grumble, and the literary purist, who thinks that a split infinitive or the creation of a hybrid word is a sign of mental, if not moral, obliquity, to sneer. By way of parenthesis, it must be added that since scientific research occasionally results in the acquisition of fresh knowledge, new words have to be coined to describe the new substances or phenomena observed. This is, doubtless, most unfortunate, for it annoys the printer and the lexicographer quite as much as the philologist; but, perhaps, some of us may think that the crime of adding a bastard word to the English language is honorably wiped out by having studied the fact or idea that it is intended to convey."

WHY PHYSICIANS ARE SHORT-LIVED—Referring to the recent statement of what it evidently considers an accepted fact—namely, that doctors are a short-lived class of the community—*American Medicine* (Philadelphia) remarks:

"Laymen were naturally surprized. Their view presumably is that the days of doctors should be longer in the land than those of other people because they know better than their patients what to 'take' when they feel indisposed or are in the way of infection. Longevity, however, depends far more upon the manner of a man's life than upon the drugs which he swallows; and it is the doctor's misfortune that the exigencies of his calling often make it impossible for him to practise the hygienic doctrines which he preaches. *Obsta principiis* is one sound maxim on which it is specially hard for him to act. He can not afford to lay up and nurse himself for trivial ailments, but must often be out attending to his patients in spite of a general feeling of malaise. His night's rest may often be broken tho he knows that seven hours sleep is the ideal. He may have to take his meals irregularly, tho he is well aware of the virtue of regular habits, or to rush out to an urgent case in the middle of his dinner, tho he is always warning his patients that that way lies indigestion. Moreover—if he is a general practitioner—those long holidays which he is fond of proclaiming to be essential are very seldom for him. All these disadvantages count for more in the long run than his acquaintance with the quickest means of relieving a headache or soothing a catarrh; and the sum of the whole matter seems to be that the doctor who made his own health his chief concern would have to retire from practise in order to attend to it."

HAIR AND HEREDITY

DATA that appear to make it possible to predict from the hair of parents the form of hair of the children—that is, whether it will be straight, wavy, curly, or "kinky"—have been gathered by Gertrude and Charles Davenport, of the Carnegie Institution's station for experimental evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. The collection of these data and the writers' inferences from them are described in an article entitled "Heredity of Hair-form in Man" in *The American Naturalist* (June). The writers describe at the outset the various morphological types shown by human hair. They say:

"Between straight hair, on the one hand, and woolly hair, on the other, there are all degrees of closeness of spiral. For convenience three intermediate grades may be recognized; *wavy*, having a very slight or open spiral involving the entire hair from root to tip; *curly*, having a closer spiral involving the distal half of the hair; and *frizzy* or *kinky*, a close tight spiral of small diameter. Now, altho the conditions thus named are not discontinuous, they stand for types that are fairly well appreciated and distinguished popularly, so that in a random lot of people practically all would place a given sort of hair in the same category.

"These different types of hair-form are associated with certain differences of the hair on cross-section as well as in its method of growth. Thus straight hair is nearly circular on cross section, while in woolly hair the cross-section is elliptical and the long axis is to the short as 100:40 or 100:50. In wavy hair the proportions are as 100:60 or 70. The straight hair of the Japanese has the proportions of 100:85.

"Since the hair of most mammals is straight and nearly circular on cross-section, we may regard this as the basal condition and the flattened hair as a specialized form marking an advance in the *differentiation* of axes. In addition to this difference in cross-section hairs differ in the form of the hair-follicle, which is in woolly hair not only flattened, but curved in an arc through a quarter of a circle. 'Emerging from an incurvated mold, it can only continue to roll up outside, given especially its flattened shape; it rolls up into a spiral the plane of which, at the beginning, is perpendicular to the surface of the skin.' As all gradations exist between straight hair and wool in other characters, so probably in the initial curvature. The intermediate nature of *waviness* is probably due to an intermediate degree of curvature beneath the skin. This curvature of the follicle, again, is a departure from the usual mammalian condition and is in the line of differentiation or advance.

"We are now in a position to formulate our problem. How do the more specialized types of hair-form—much flattened and much curved woolly hair and slightly flattened, slightly curved wavy hair—behave in heredity toward each other and toward the nearly cylindrical straight hair?

"The data for this study . . . include the ancestral characteristics of about five hundred children for two ascending generations. About two hundred and thirty families are involved."

The data collected by the Davenports indicate strongly that, as between straight and spiral hair, the latter is the dominant form. Regarding wavy hair, they conclude that it carries both straight and curly germ-cells. The results of their study they formulate as follows, combining them in part with those obtained for eye color by the same methods:

"Two blue-eyed, straight-haired parents will have only blue-eyed, straight-haired children. Two wavy-haired parents may have straight-, wavy-, or curly-haired children, but the chances for curly hair are slight. Two curly-haired parents may have children with either straight, wavy, or curly hair, and the proportion of curly-haired offspring will probably be large."

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AN ALCHEMIST'S FORMULA FOR MAKING GOLD

THE possibility of transmuting one metal into another is not looked upon with scorn by modern chemists. Theoretically some of them seem now almost willing to grant it, altho practically we are as far from it as ever. The alchemists had no doubts whatever, and were even ready with precise directions for gold-making; but these appear to modern metallurgists to be largely recipes for making alloys that look more or less like gold. One of these, couched in curious mystical phrases, is given in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 28), together with a suggested elucidation. Says this paper:

"At a time when the terrible malady known as 'gold fever' seems to be breaking out anew, it will not perhaps be uninteresting to note a curious recipe for making gold, which doubtless tried the wisdom and patience of more than one alchemist of the fourteenth century.

"'God,' says Armand de Villeneuve (a French alchemist and physician who was born about 1240 and died in 1313), 'has deigned, as he inspires those whom he wishes, to reveal to me the excellent secret of the philosophers, tho I merit it not. Hide, friendly reader, this book in thy breast and never place it in the hands of the impious, for it contains the whole secret. This pearl must not be cast before swine, for it is the gift of God. Whoso reveals this secret is accursed and shall die of an apoplexy.'

"Despite these recommendations and threats, we shall reveal this secret textually, and, after all, it is worth quite as much as that of Lemoine for making diamonds. Here it is:

"'Know, my son, that in this chapter I shall teach thee the preparation of the Philosophers' Stone.

"'As the world was lost through woman, it is necessary also that it should be saved by her. For this reason, take the mother, place her in bed with her eight sons; watch her; she must do strict penance until she be washed of all her sins. Then she will give to the world a son who will sin. Signs have appeared in the sun and in the moon; seize this son and chastise him, so that pride may not ruin him. This done, replace him in his bed and when thou seest that he is in his right mind seize him anew and give him to the Jews to be crucified. The Sun being thus crucified, the Moon will be no longer seen, the veil of the temple will be rent and there will be a great earthquake. Then it is time to use much fire, and a spirit that shall deceive the whole world will be seen to arise.'

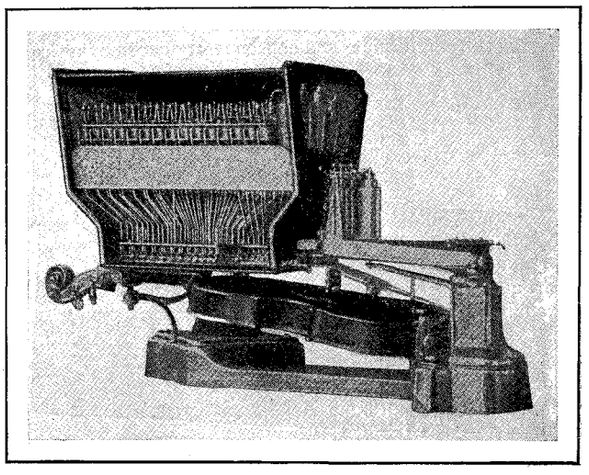
"Doubtless, at first sight, this mystical language seems to be nothing but a farrago of nonsense. Nevertheless, on examination, we shall find that it is a perfectly definite meaning and that it indicates only intelligible and realizable processes. The task is to get at the real meaning."

This is how one of Armand de Villeneuve's commentators, Mr. Tamburin, interprets this recipe: "Take the 'mother,'" that is to say, mercury (the "mother of metals"); place her in her bed (crucible) with her eight sons (the eight metals, lead, antimony, iron, tin, etc.); "watch her"—that is, keep careful watch of the crucible until the fusion is complete. "Then she will give to the world a son who will be sinful;" in other words, the mass will assume a pronounced yellow color in the upper part, due to a mixture of lead oxid and lead chlorate. The "sinful son" is the "gold" that is still to be purified. The "signs in the sun and moon" refer to the colors of gold and silver (designated as "sun" and "moon," by the alchemists) in the mixture, the latter due to the fused antimony. "Grasp the son and chastise him;" that is, remove the "gold" from the crucible, "that he may not be lost through pride," that is, be not puffed up by apparent success, for a slight mistake may spoil the result. On removal, the mass is to be beaten or pounded (chastised). Then it is replaced in its bed (the crucible), and when it has regained its senses (been melted again) it is given to the Jews (treated with niter and carbon, or "black flux") to be crucified (reduced). Then "the moon shall be no more seen, the veil of the temple will be rent and there will be a great earthquake"; that is, there will be a great commotion in the crucible, and the veil (the metallic crust or *caput mortuum*) that covers the molten contents will be broken and cast out. "Then it is time to use much fire;" that is, the tin and lead will become inflamed and the antimony will volatilize with a white and scintillant light (the "spirit" appearing). This "spirit" will contain the gold, according to the recipe, and it will form a pure metallic mass at the bottom of the crucible. The writer of the note in *Cosmos* concludes by remarking that any one who wishes may try this recipe, but that he is not willing to guarantee its success.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MECHANICAL VIOLIN-PLAYER

KUBELIK is reported as having listened with astonishment and chagrin to the new automatic violin-player on exhibition during his last visit to Chicago. "They have even stolen my fingering!" he exclaimed. *La Nature* (Paris), which relates this incident, reflects on the likelihood of the new device's supplanting the human performers and reducing our violin virtuosos to the ranks of the unemployed. It describes the new invention and comments on it as follows:

"The violin is hidden in a case that resembles, in a general way, that of a typewriter, being fitted with a keyboard. The keys, which are actuated by electromagnets, replace the fingers of the



THE VIRTUOSA: AN AUTOMATIC VIOLIN-PLAYER.

violinist's left hand. They touch the strings of the instrument at determinate points, and modify, according to the requirements of the piece to be executed, the number and intensity of the vibrations imprest on the strings by the automatic bow.

"This bow is formed of movable disks on pivots, whose movements are determined by electromagnets. A small electric motor, inside the case, furnishes the power. Finally, flexible bands, similar to those of a mechanical piano-player, are used to direct the action of this steel Paganini.

"The execution is not displeasing to those who have heard the Automatic Virtuosa execute its music, whether classical or popular. . . . . .

"It must not be supposed that the instrument is content with imitation—with repecition by rote. No: it executes with both nicety and verve. It 'puts its whole soul' into its music. It varies its effects in an astonishing manner, and renders the slightest *nuances* of the composer. It executes easily the most difficult passages.

"Finally it has this enormous advantage over the human violinist—it has at its disposal, we may say, an unlimited number of fingers, which it can use all at once. It can thus play both air and accompaniment at the same time. It goes even further, since it executes duets on one instrument and with as much harmony and volume of tone as if two violinists were playing together.

"It may be understood that professionals have welcomed such a rival as this with a vague feeling of disquiet. The organizers of chamber concerts hail with enthusiasm the advent of this docile executant, in the hope that it will lower the present fantastic prices of professional violinists!

"But the hour has not come when the humble country fiddler

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will find himself supplanted by the Virtuosa; its price of 6,000 francs [$1,200] will repel, at least for some time, the givers of rustic entertainments."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARTIFICIAL SILK FOR GAS-MANTLES

A GAS-MANTLE that has vastly more strength than the fragile structure to which we have become accustomed is promised by the successful use of artificial silk in the manufacture of the fabric on which to deposit the oxids of which the mantles are made. This innovation is announced by a writer in *Cosmos*. He says:

"Incandescent gas-mantles are made, as is well known, of the oxids of thorium and cerium, precipitated originally on a tissue of cotton. For some years ramie fiber has been used also for this purpose. The fibers are knitted together in tubular form and impregnated with a solution of rare earths, after which the tube is dried and cut into lengths of about 20 centimeters [8 inches]. By means of a Bunsen flame the cotton is incinerated and at the same time the salts are changed to oxids. The mantle is then heated for a few seconds over a flame to give it its final form and to harden it, after which it is ready to be used.

"The only supports hitherto employed for the oxids have been tissues of cotton or ramie, and it has been vainly attempted to use in the same way silk, hemp, jute, etc. These failures have led to the trial of artificial fibers, but these do not have the absorbent power of cotton and ramie and consequently become impregnated badly or not at all.

"In a lecture before the Association of German Chemists reported in *Le Moniteur Scientifique*, M. Bruno states that artificial tissues are now made that are impregnated as easily as cotton or ramie. These are prepared from artificial silk, made by dissolving cellulose in ammoniate of copper. But this substance does not go well with nitrate of thorium. A tissue of artificial silk made with ammoniate of copper absorbs solutions of the nitrate very rapidly, but during the incineration the oxid separates from the support and falls in powder. Thus some other substance than the nitrate must be used, and hydroxid of thorium has been tried with success. . . . The hydroxid does not swell as the nitrate does during incineration; it gathers in small sharp crystals, hard as diamond, and not in a friable powder. As the hydroxid, however, is gelatinous, it can not be used directly to impregnate the tissue. The silk mantle is dipt in a bath of thorium nitrate and then into ammonia, which precipitates the hydroxid in the substance of the fiber.

"Mantles prepared in the old way have the annoying property of absorbing the moisture of the atmosphere readily. . . . This is the source of much difficulty, for most large users buy the mantles before incineration, in which state they absorb moisture and warp out of shape. On the contrary, the new artificial silk mantles covered with hydroxid of thorium are not hygroscopic. They have also the advantage of great solidity. Placed on a testing-table, they remain intact even after 2,000 or 3,000 shocks, while the best mantles prepared by the old process will not stand more than 90 to 100 shocks."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOISTURE AND THE STRENGTH OF WOOD—The results of a study of this question made some time since by the United States Forest Service are interesting and instructive. Says *The Engineering Digest* (New York), giving credit to *The Engineering Times*:

"It has been found that the relation of moisture to strength follows a definite law. The strength of all kinds of wood increases rapidly with proper drying, the amount of increase depending on the species and the degree of dryness. Thus the strength of a piece of unseasoned red spruce may be increased over 400 per cent. by a thorough drying at the temperature of boiling water. But the strength decreases again as the wood reabsorbs moisture. Air-dried wood protected from the weather and containing 12 per cent. of moisture is, according to species, 1.7 to 2.4 times stronger than when green. Drying also increases the stiffness of wood. These conclusions have been drawn from pieces of small cross-section, not exceeding 4 inches by 4 inches. Large timber requires years of drying before the moisture is reduced to the point at which the strength begins to increase. It has been found that, under normal conditions, wood fiber will absorb a definite amount of moisture. Additional water only fills the pores. It has also been found that the water which simply fills the pores has no effect on the strength. . . . Timber that has been dried and resoaked is slightly weaker than when green."

AN ANCIENT GREEK PHYSICIAN AT WORK

IF the archeologists are not at fault, we have, on an ancient Greek vase described recently by Mr. E. Pottier, a French expert, a picture of a physician's office in ancient Greece, with the method of treatment of a patient, and other patients in waiting. This scene, which throws interesting light on the therapeutics of 2,400 years ago, is described by a contributor to *La Semaine Médicale* (Paris, May 27) in an article entitled "Medicine in Art," part of which we translate below. Says this writer:

"Very few ancient Greek art objects represent medical scenes; most of these show the bandaging of warriors wounded on the field of battle and illustrate the Homeric poems. . . . In addition to these, there are two scenes illustrating mythologic episodes in the worship of Esculapius. . . . All these represent surgical events. Now, however, we have a more purely medical subject, the description of which is quite recent—an Attic vase in the Peytel collection, which has been described in detail by E. Pottier. . . . . .

"According to Mr. Pottier this vase represents a Greek clinic of the fifth century B.C.—we should rather call it a polyclinic, for it is known that the Greek clinics were generally public and supported by the municipality. Towns of some importance . . . placed at the disposal of specified physicians and surgeons a hospital with the necessary material and instruments, and levied a special tax for its support. . . . The Attic vase thus represents a Greek polyclinic devoted to bleeding and the application of cupping-glasses. Says Mr. Pottier:

"'A physician is seated . . . on a chair; a red band encircles his head. . . . Placing his feet beneath his chair, he bends forward, and grasping with his left hand the right arm of a man standing upright before him, he is about to unroll a bandage from his wrist. . . . Above are suspended three small conical objects, which are doubtless cupping-glasses. . . . Before the physician, on the floor, is a metal basin with three legs and a small handle at the side, apparently to contain water for sponging the wounds. . . . The patient is nude, except for a cloak thrown over his shoulder and left arm. He leans with his left hand on a cane, and his head is turned toward the operator.'"

The writer goes on to describe numerous other figures on the vase, including patients, servants, etc. The painting is referred to the epoch of the artist Douris, or about 480 to 460 B.C. What, precisely, is the meaning of the scene represented? The reviewer says on this point:

"Pottier thought at first that it was an examination of persons suffering from fractures or luxations; but after consulting a surgeon, Professor Pozzi, he is of the opinion that the form and position of the bandages, the insufficient means of suspending the limbs, and the easy bearing of the patients indicate that the scene is purely medical, and that the physician is about to bleed either the arm or the foot. It is in these places, in fact, that the bandages are located, and the material (narrow bands and basins), as well as the apparent youth of the physician, seem to justify this explanation. One of the characters represented, the nearest to the physician's left, wears, it is true, a bandage in scarf form across his breast, but, as cupping-glasses are represented in the scene, Dr. Pozzi thinks that, as the patient required to be scarified and cupped on the chest, or the back, such bandages were necessary. This hypothesis is not at all improbable, bleeding and cupping being features of the same system of treatment. . . . . .

"This brief explanation shows that Peytel's vase, as now described by a competent expert, is a historic document that completes in the most fortunate way the records already known relating to the practise of medicine in ancient Greece."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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RIGHT AND WRONG METHODS OF COLD-STORAGE

THE preservation of food by cold, in both its commercial and its scientific aspects, is discust in *The American Journal of Public Hygiene* (Boston, May) by P. H. Bryce. The writer notes, in the first place, that the part played by cold in food-preservation is somewhat misunderstood by the public. Cold alone is rarely effective, unless the surrounding air is free from germs and the moisture is neither too great nor too little. He says:

"The popular idea is that cold kills absolutely all vegetable life, including bacteria and fungi; but since liquid air (— 190° C.) does not affect certain species, or even boiling hydrogen yet many degrees colder, as fungi grow freely on frozen meat in storage at — 10° C. in a saturated atmosphere, and since lichens develop naturally on arctic snows, it need hardly be said that other elements than mere cold enter into the problem. Yet while this is true, it is most important to realize that any temperature below 50° F. does in practise very notably retard the multiplication of the ordinary germs of fermentation and putrefaction if those other favoring conditions of normal humidity (70° to 75° of saturation) and relative cleanliness or asepticism be present. We may say, then, that to obtain the best possible conditions, a temperature between 32° and 40° F., and a clean atmosphere, having a relative humidity of 70° to 75°, are essential. As microbes, generally, require a moist or liquid medium for their growth, . . . it is plain that they will grow but slowly on dry surfaces or in tissues constantly drying out in the open air and sunshine, where the ever-moving wind not only renews the air, for instance, about freshly killed meat and boxes of watery fruit, but also causes, as on the Western plains or the South-African belt, a rapid evaporation of moisture from the tissues. Thus in the preservation of meats, such climates, with their clear, cold nights, supply the three essentials of cold, aseptic air, and relative dryness. For instance, the mildest wind, a zephyr at five miles an hour, causes 25,000 and more changes of air around any object. . . . Experience in cold-storage has shown that microbes which will grow on frozen meat at 25° F. will not multiply even at 40° F. in clean air with a relative humidity of 70 to 75 per cent. Hence, given an initial cleanness of a food, as great as possible, and the circulation of the air around it, either by a changing of air temperature or by a fan, enabling the air surrounding the food to maintain a relative humidity of 75 per cent., and a cold-storage plant is being maintained at its optimum for any temperature determined upon. It, therefore, hardly needs to be remarked that the best or even tolerable results need not be expected if the carcasses of diseased or emaciated animals, or of those badly slaughtered or killed in foul-smelling abattoirs, with dirty knives, by persons with filthy clothes and apparatus; milk even from healthy cows, but having filthy udders, taken by men with unclean hands and soiled clothing, into non-sterile, wide-mouthed pails; butter made from milk infected with various microbes, and not having the water-holding nitrogenous matters in solution well worked out; or fruits, which, tho having passed through the dangers of the growing season, are either bruised or rendered filthy in picking and packing, are placed in either stationary cold chambers or refrigerator-cars or -vessels. The trinity of *asepticism, cold, and a proper relative humidity* is a sort of *e pluribus unum*, which must in scientific cold-storage be our object of reverence and worship."

In regard to the proper methods of cold storage, the writer considers it manifest that in cold climates like Canada and many parts of the United States winter ice should be utilized when possible. He says:

"By it, under best conditions, a temperature about 40° F. may be maintained; but only under the most favorable circumstances and very constant care. Ordinarily, however, owing to a lack of ventilation or of means for maintaining a proper relative humidity, the advantages of cold from ice are largely lost. Manifestly it is essential that a nearly constant temperature be maintained in the cold chamber, and that the circulation of air within it be regular and definite. Any temperature between 32° and 40° F. seems almost equally good for preserving meat, but not any range of temperature between these two points."

It would appear from experiments, the writer tells us, that six layers of tongue-and-grooved boards and waterproof paper at least two feet thick, with three hollow spaces, one filled with packed shavings of at least one foot in thickness, make the best practical material for non-conducting walls; and that when such a wall is thoroughly well constructed we can give practical value to the use of ice for preserving butter, cheese, meat, etc., provided these products have had a rapid cooling for some hours by air-currents in an anteroom, before placing them in the cold-storage. He goes on:

"The necessity of this preliminary cooling is especially seen in large carcasses, since if, as the common case in packing-houses, meats are subjected for through-and-through chilling to temperatures 10° or 15° F. below freezing, freezing of wet outer tissues would take place before the interior had been well chilled and internal anaerobic putrefactive changes might take place tho surrounded by an outer casing of frozen tissues.

"But rapid preliminary cooling plays a yet greater part in this problem of preservation of foods. In the case of milk it is the *sine qua non*, and no subsequent care can make up for delay for even an hour in the chilling of milk to below 50° F. When rapidly chilled in clean air over ice-water pipes from 100° F. to 40° F., and then stored in sterilized bottles in cold ice storage, milk has been shown quite capable of retaining the same normal acid reaction for a whole week. As Loverdo points out, the small, watery fruits with the summer heat in them will deteriorate in a night if not rapidly chilled, which as well prevents the moisture so rapidly given off by them from causing surface condensation, and the growth of penecillum, aspergillus, etc. That this can only be attained by chilling prior to shipping in iced cars, and should be invariably carried out, has been proven by experiment and practical experience in damaged fruit, both in Europe and on this continent.

"Its solution has been found in the Southern States by running the fruit-cars into chilling-galleries with temperatures 10° to 15° below freezing, and in France by refrigerator-cars fitted up with ammonia-compressor refrigerating-machines. Much delicacy in manipulation is in practise necessary to obtain the best results, since should fruits be subjected to a (— C.) temperature too long after losing their specific heat they would be injured by freezing. The statical condition thus established before any microbic growth has been possible or any tissue changes have taken place, enables all foods to be thereafter handled with a degree of success, even at higher temperatures, unattainable in any other way; but the same intelligent knowledge of the phenomena of air physics and the conditions favoring or retarding microbic growth is necessary to maintain the highest results. Thus, the condensation of air moisture which meat at 40° F. will cause when it is brought into a higher temperature results in a slimy surface to the meat, and forms a medium for rapid microbic growth, unless during this rising temperature the meat is kept in a free current of air."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

DENATURED SALT.—"Our readers know all about denatured alcohol," says *The American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette* (Chicago, May), "and have seen some mention in our columns of the use of denatured sugar in France and other countries of Europe. It now appears that salt is another product of France that is denatured for the sake of escaping taxation, the denaturing material used being in this case *sugar*. By a decree of President Fallières of March 21, salt intended for the feeding of cattle may be denatured by the addition of 2 kilos (4½ pounds) of crystallized sugar per 100 of salt, and so escape the usual taxes on salt for table or dairy purposes. Instead of sugar, a number of other substances may be substituted, but preference is given to the sweet product, evidently as a means of encouraging a 'down-trodden industry.'"

"'VOTES for women!' is the rallying-cry of the ladies militant in England who are struggling toward the goal of suffrage. Patterned after it, why not," says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago), "raise another note intended to call attention to the need of lifting the burden on the physical strength of women? This cry may well be 'Motors for women!'—motors to run the sewing-machines, the carpet-sweepers, the laundry apparatus of the home; motors to operate the dishwashing, scrubbing, and window-cleaning machines of the brighter future, when household drudgery shall be a thing of the past, and motors to drive all the machinery in every factory where women are employed. 'Motors for women!' The slogan has an inspiring sound. Let the electrical manufacturers, the new-business champions, enlist the women of America under their banner. The phrase is not copyrighted. We offer it freely. May the welkin ring with it!"

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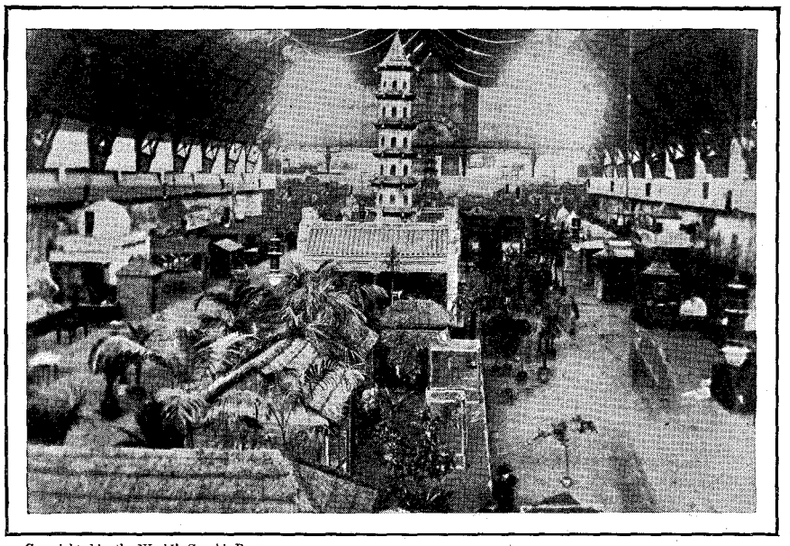
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

MISSIONS IN OBJECT-LESSONS

MONSTER exhibitions have been freely used as methods of instruction concerning the virtues of automobiles, pure foods, sporting goods, or even less material products, but London has taken the lead in organizing a great show to teach the subject of missions. On June 5 an exposition called "The Orient in London" was opened in Agricultural Hall to run there until July 11. "There has been nothing like it before in history; nothing like it anywhere else in the world," says *The Christian World* (London). Its magnitude gives it an imperial character. "It is the missionary challenge and appeal, not to a city, but to a world. It is the British Christianity of the twentieth century proclaiming itself as a universal, conquering force." *The Christian World* continues its *apologia* in these words:

"The exhibition is in a way a new departure in the history of the Protestant Free Churches, inasmuch as it is, to an extent never before reached, a religious appeal to the eye. It is an experiment on the largest scale in spectacular Christianity. And it is quite possible that some sticklers for the earlier traditions in these matters may be disposed to criticize the scheme, on this ground, as an overdone appeal to the senses. We doubt, however, whether the grumble will carry far. People are growing wise enough to perceive that no Christian law, in the New Testament or out of it, has proclaimed the ear to be the sole instrument and monopolist of the religious appeal. Goodness, like badness, is a thing that can be seen as well as heard. Wherever a church is active it is producing results that can be looked at as well as talked about. All the signs, indeed, point to the fact that the Christian work of the future, both at home and abroad, will become more and more a work that shows above ground, a solid achievement in various forms, visible to the eyes of all men."



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"THE ORIENT IN LONDON."

General view of the great Missionary Exhibition now being held at the Agricultural Hall. In the center is seen a model of the porcelain tower of Nanking.

From the London *Daily Mail* we quote this account of the features of the exhibition:

"The Agricultural Hall and its annexes have been made exceedingly picturesque. In the center of the hall there is a lofty model of the porcelain tower of Nanking, and around it are placed first a Chinese street, and then Pacific and African villages. One entrance is transformed into a very fine Japanese gateway. There are about fifteen thousand separate exhibits, many of them of great rarity and value.

"In a corridor on the ground floor, in the gallery, and elsewhere are a large number of life-sized shows of scenes among heathen nations, from ju-ju worship to a Chinese school. The stewards are drest in the costumes of the different countries. Rich Chinese brocades mingle with airy Indian robes and simple African dress. Many of the larger groups of exhibits are exceedingly realistic, and the African kraals, with their ebon inhabitants, never fail to attract a crowd."

No public event in England is complete at present without its pageant, and so "nothing in connection with the exhibition is attracting so much attention or rousing so much interest as 'The Pageant of Darkness and Light.'" The London *British Weekly's* anticipatory account of this feature runs as follows:

"It will be presented in what is called the 'small' hall—it is only small because the main hall is so much larger. Seated throughout it would hold 8,000 people. We have taken a huge slice for dressing-rooms for 600 participants, another large portion is occupied by a platform which is nearly as big as the City Temple, and the remainder will give accommodation to 3,000 spectators. I do not hesitate to say that this pageant is the most daring thing the Free Churches have ever done. The striking and stirring words are written by Mr. John Oxenham; the music—so beautiful and thrilling that it is bound to live, and be sung and played all over the country—is by Mr. Hamish MacCunn, one of the most scholarly and distinguished composers in this country, and the whole spectacle is arranged and produced by Mr. Hugh Moss, who is used to handling and drilling large crowds, and who directed the Romsey Pageant with remarkable success. There will be a fine professional orchestra, a choir of 200, who will sit in front of the platform on either side of the orchestra, a professional choir of 40, several principal singers, all eminent in their profession, and a great crowd of 400 or 500 auxiliaries. It will be not only an overwhelming spectacle, but a great musical festival. It will be an oratorio in colors—a chapter of missionary history with the limelight on. I believe it will draw all London. It will do for missions what Sir F. C. Gould has done for politics—it will catch the public eye—but it will do far more than that: it will arrest the imagination and stir the emotions. Missionary reports are often unattractive—even missionary meetings are sometimes dull. The pageant will reveal the glowing and thrilling romance of foreign missions.

"There will be four episodes—North, South, East, and West—and a final tableau. In the first scene you will find a camp of Canadian Indians, where the timely arrival of a missionary prevents a human sacrifice. The Southern episode takes place at Ujiji. In this picturesque African village natives are at work building a small wooden church. Livingstone is rendering medical aid to a slave-raider when Stanley arrives and begs him to return home. . . . The great missionary would dearly love to see the homeland, but bravely refuses to leave his work. In the Eastern episode there are two scenes, the first a brilliant setting showing the front of the mission-house with veranda. In the second scene an Indian widow is about to be burned, but at the last moment is rescued by the missionaries. . . . The Western episode shows us a wonderful scene on the brink of a volcano in Hawaii, where we see the defiance of the goddess Pelé by the Chieftainess Kapiolani. The music in this scene is specially charming. Then comes the great final tableau. Those who have appeared in the former scenes are now gathered together—from North, South, East, and West. They sing a stirring and haunting chorus, 'They come from the gloom of the shadowy trail, out away on the fringe of the night,' the music of which is already being whistled about the Agricultural Hall by those who have heard it at rehearsal. . . . Finally, the choir of 200, sitting below with the orchestra, rise, and, in beautiful costumes and bearing palms, ascend to the platform. There is a roll of drums, the audience of 3,000 rises to its feet and

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sings with the 700 people on the platform, and to the accompaniment of the great orchestra, the Hundredth Psalm, 'All people that on earth do dwell.' Mr. MacCunn, with all his long and wide experience, believes that the thrilling effect of this final chorus will be greater than anything he has ever known."

SALOON SUBSTITUTES

THE town that has put the saloons out is in honor bound to put something else in their stead, says the editor of the Chicago *Interior*. The eviction of one evil only makes an opening for others, in some cases more deleterious because more secret, this writer points out. "The instinct for 'meeting up' with other men seems to us a fine and human characteristic when it expresses itself in social clubs, fraternal lodges, in political organizations—a very elevated impulse, indeed, when it finds satisfaction in literary and musical gatherings, and higher still when it takes a man to church." But you can't praise it for a virtue when it works out one way in one man, he observes, and condemn it for a vice when it works out another way in another man, who hasn't had as good a chance. He continues:

"*The honest human thing to do is to recognize the fellowship instinct as normal and native to men of every rank, and, in a class of men where it has related itself to vice, not to attempt to suppress it, but to provide for its right exercise.*

"Getting rid of the saloons oughtn't to be looked at as a triumph in taking away from some men in the community an institution that they enjoyed. That's a very cold-blooded and unsympathetic attitude of rejoicing for any person to take; a Christian least of all ought to be guilty of it. The right way of thinking is to consider it a triumph because of the opportunity thus opened to direct the attention of these men to better enjoyments."

Some practical suggestions regarding the kind of substitutes feasible here follow:

"*One way is to organize a Young Men's Christian Association if your town hasn't one already—or, if it has, to reinvigorate the existing Association.*

"It meant that a class of citizens of mighty sound sense live down in 'Egypt' when, immediately after the local-option successes of last fall in Southern Illinois, the towns of that section united in an appeal to the State Young Men's Christian Association committee asking for a man to come among them and organize associations wherever the saloons had been expelled. And it is a proof of the sense of the committee that it sent the man.

"Yet the Young Men's Christian Association can't reach the whole length of the problem. Many towns out of which saloons have been cast are too small for formal association work. In the larger towns the association building is often remote from the neighborhoods where the saloons were thickest. And in some places, we fear the Association has hardened too absolutely into a limited service to allow it to serve all classes democratically.

"But in any of these cases the so-called 'coffee-room' may be splendidly useful—just a plain, every-day sort of a restaurant with simple lunch and soft drinks at hand—the kind of a restaurant where it is perfectly allowable to sit and loaf.

"Such an enterprise will very likely prove self-supporting in a short while. If it doesn't, nobody could do a better thing for a dry town than to pay any deficit that has to be paid in order to keep it open. And as it runs on, the addition of games and reading-matter is very likely to come in naturally.

"*After all this, however, the church will still be under obligation to get into this work on its own account and do something under its own roof to meet social needs of men evicted from saloons.*

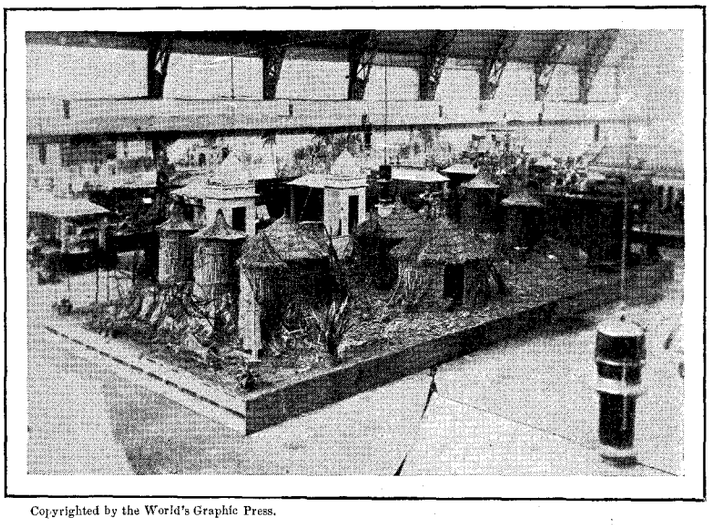
"What pity of pities that the accepted idea of a church sociable is a shrewd device to extract coin from the pockets of people. If the church ever gets into the habit of holding sociables and especially of being sociable for the sake of putting religious impulses into the hearts of people, it will be able to satisfy some human requirements over which the saloon hitherto has exercised a considerable monopoly.

"*How it would revolutionize a town if men who used to go to the saloons for friendliness should find just as warm an article of the same sort, and as genuine, in the churches.*

"That wouldn't catch all the old saloon-patrons, but it would catch more than few of them."

JAPANIZED CHRISTIANITY

A WRITER in a secular Tokyo daily reports that the Japanese Christians are thinking seriously of cutting loose from their allegiance to the Western Church and evolving a new form of Christianity for themselves, "better suited to their mental and social conditions than any importations could be." This writer, whose words are printed in the Tokyo *Mainichi*, divides the history of Christianity in Japan into four periods. During the first period (1867–77) the Christians at Nagasaki, Osaka, and Yokohama had unbounded confidence in their teachers, to whom they committed the direction of their personal habits and amusements as well as their religious beliefs and practises. In the words of this Japanese writer:



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AFRICAN KRAALS AT THE MISSIONARY EXHIBITION.

These realistic abodes with their ebon inhabitants never fail to attract a crowd, says the account in *The Daily Mail*.

"The period 1877–87 was marked by movements opposed to independence; everywhere there were attempts at fusion with American and English churches. . . . Students felt such confidence in their foreign teachers that they scrupulously observed the restrictions imposed by them as to smoking, saké-drinking, amusements, and Sunday observance, to such a degree that they considered the least infraction of these rules as a sin.

"During the period 1887–97 the traditional theology and the Puritan morality began to be shaken."

The writer in the Tokyo *Mainichi* enlarges on the havoc wrought in Japanese churches by the imported works of European agnostics, the influence of Boston Unitarians and of the Higher Criticism from Germany. Dogma and discipline both became relaxed. To quote further:

"Up to 1887, thanks to the prevailing infatuation for Western things, the evangelists enjoyed unquestioned authority. But at this time the Darwinian doctrines began to spread in Japan, and Christianity began to be denounced as unscientific. It was a period of lectures and ardent discussions between missionaries and students, and, notwithstanding the best efforts, the reading of Darwin, Spencer, and Mill shook the old beliefs of many. Other relaxing influences contributed to this result. Unitarian missionaries arrived from America; the new German theology took root in Japan; many young pastors, returning from their studies in

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Europe and America, spread the disquieting news that the old doctrines were felt to be outworn and that most professing Christians were by no means so strict as to smoking, drinking, and Sabbath observance as they were expected to be in Japan. It was generally felt that a revision of doctrine was necessary, in order to try to settle what and how much it was desirable or possible to believe. At the same time, dissensions among the already numerous Christian sects represented in Japan were on the increase. All these motives worked together to strengthen the desire for independence on the part of the Japanese."

In a letter to the London *Guardian* the Church of England Bishop of Southern Tokyo sums up in a very clear manner what he considers to be the present mental attitude of his converts. To quote his words:

"Before long the foreign missionaries will be obliged to remit all their powers into the hands of the independent Japanese pastors and to retire from the country. There would then remain only a few as professors of theology. As long as the present state of things continues, there are not likely to be great changes in the doctrines, constitutions, or ceremonies of the churches. But once the foreign influence is finally eliminated, we may expect a series of profound changes, and an elaboration of doctrines tending to fuse the ideas of the Orient and Occident."

TWO VIEWS OF "YELLOW RELIGION"

THE Rev. "Billy" Sunday, the ex-baseball-player, is described as "a recognized power in the religion of the West," tho there are some who think him rather too "yellow." His revivalist campaigns in Western cities have had wide-spread renown, and such results as demand that they, and not his eccentricities, be taken as the gage by which he is to be judged. So argues *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), which, tho deploring the "coarseness and extravagance of his language," expresses its pride that "the Presbyterian ministry is roomy enough to give scope and service to the singular genius of such a man, tho he violates all our traditions and shocks all our proprieties." Mr. Sunday has just closed an extraordinarily successful campaign in the city of Sharon, Pa., seventy miles north of Pittsburg. With a population of 25,000 people, this city announced that "as one of the results more than three thousand persons had publicly signified their desire and purpose to profess Christ as their Savior and to unite with his Church," and "a good majority of the adults, who constitute fully two-thirds of this number, are men." The methods of Mr. Sunday are thus described by the organ of the Church of which he is a member:

"As a preacher and evangelist Mr. Sunday is in a class by himself. He has never been a pastor, and could not be one. His methods of preaching and working are as picturesque and unique as his personality, and as striking as his temper. He is not like anybody else, and is proud of it. As a revivalist he is no more like Moody than the raging of a cyclone is like the steady roll of the tides. Moody could never have done what Sunday is doing, and a good deal of it he would not have done if he could. One is often asked by those who have not heard him, but have read the newspaper reports of his exaggerations, worse exaggerated, if he is not like Sam Jones? He says a good many things that read like some of Jones's speeches when you see them in print, but they do not sound like them when you hear them, and the man himself is as different from Sam Jones as he is from Moody or Torrey or Chapman or Finney or any other evangelist of whom the modern world knows. Sunday is nothing of a cynic, and Jones was one all over. Jones cut the sins of the day with cold-blooded irony; Sunday pounds them with a bludgeon. He is always in the thick of the fight. We can not think of him as a disinterested spectator of any kind of a fray, whether it be a baseball game or the ceaseless war between sin and righteousness. He is bound to take sides; he was born a partizan. There isn't a flabby muscle in his body or an inert power in his soul. He is alive all over and all through. As has been said of him, he walks the platform 'with the springiness of a cat,' with his muscles set for a leap in any direction. We are not surprized to learn that when he was a baseball star he was the 'fastest base-runner the National League ever knew.' All that he was in energy, alertness, and dash as a ball-player in those days he is now as a winner of souls.

"His audience is never surprized at anything he does or says. He is just as likely to sit on top of the pulpit as to stand behind it, and to take off his coat as button it up. It is nothing unusual for him to give directions to his assistants while he is praying, or to stop in the middle of a petition to command some enthusiastic brother who has waxed too loud with his 'amens' to 'shut up.' And if he doesn't 'shut up' and stay 'shut' he can look for a worse thing to befall him before the prayer is through. From the time he announces his text until the sermon closes he storms and rages up and down the platform, whacking the pulpit and twisting and working his body until we are as much amazed at the physical endurance of the man as at the resources of his tongue. He outrages every rule of church decorum we have ever been taught, and slaps in the face all our traditions of dignity and reverence in worship. One of the reasons he assigns for the failure of some ministers to win souls is that they 'preach the Rev. John Smith and him dignified instead of Jesus Christ and him crucified,' an indictment Sunday will never be open to himself, especially in its first count. But not for a moment is he a clown, much less a mountebank. On the contrary, he impresses those who hear him as one of the most earnest, serious-minded, and deeply spiritual men they have ever listened to; and this estimate his work abundantly attests."

Another view of Mr. Sunday is given by a paper that is at the opposite end of the spectrum from anything suggesting a saffron hue. It takes to task not only the communities that have followed him, but the ministers and religious journals that have condoned his methods. During his work about Pittsburg, the ministers of that city invited him to address them, and according to the New York *Evening Post* "he assured his clerical hearers that they were mostly 'fudge-eating mollycoddles.'" Few clergymen, he is reported further to have said, "are anything but 'stiffs and salary quacks.' As for professors in theological seminaries, the thing to do with them is to 'stand them on their heads in mud-puddles.'" *The Evening Post*, commenting upon his "yellow religion," says:

"The renown of his revivalist campaigns in Western cities was what led the Pittsburg clergy to invite him to address them; and it was doubtless their awe in the presence of one who had, as he would say, 'delivered the goods' in a hundred churches, which led them to sit silent under his insults. The Rev. Mr. Sunday has swept everything before him in town after town of Illinois, Minnesota, and other States. He has gathered all the Protestant denominations in a given place into his work, had them build him a 'tabernacle,' and in it has held meetings three times a day for weeks at a time, kindling enthusiasm and winning converts by the hundred. Yet throughout his preaching, and, indeed, his praying, he uses every vulgarity and irreverence of language, addressing his hearers, and the Almighty, in the idiom of the saloon, the gutter, and the yellow newspaper. One Western audience he recently carried by storm with the assertion that he was going to stay in that city and preach 'till hell freezes over, and then I'm going to get a pair of skates and keep on soaking it into Satan.'

"All this is surprizing enough, but the really amazing thing remains to be told. This garrulous blackguard of the pulpit, who is all adrip with street slang; who claps the dread Jehovah on the back, and smears the most sacred things with his coarse blotch of vulgarity—this man is admired and indorsed by religious leaders. Clergymen vie with denominational journals in lauding his wonderful works. Some of them feel compelled to disclaim approval of all his 'methods,' but they confess themselves stricken dumb by his extraordinary results. He makes religion the sensation of the hour. His sacrilegious quips are echoed in the yellow newspapers, for whom he makes the best pious 'copy.' He gives to the Gospel an immense publicity of a kind it never enjoyed before. How, then, can those interested in the spread of Christianity fail to rejoice at the marvel of thousands of people who will not go to church, thronging to hear Mr. Sunday tell them about the religion of Christ in the language and with the reverence of a newsboy or a 'longshoreman? There have been many tearful ejaculations, in connection with the Rev. 'Billy,' about God having chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise."

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LETTERS AND ART

A COMING MAN

A LONDON playwright who was unable for a long time to get any of his plays produced, and now bursts upon the public with three big hits at once, is expected to be much in evidence in this country next season. His name is W. Somerset Maugham, and he was a novelist before he turned playwright. Mr. Frohman follows his time-honored custom of trying things on the London dog, feeling that New York will not dare gainsay a London verdict. The new plays, which are "breezy farcical comedies," are known by the names of "Jack Straw," "Lady Frederick," and "Mrs. Dot." The first will be played by John Drew, the second by Ethel Barrymore. It is not decreed who will be *Mrs. Dot*. Mr. Maugham, we learn from the London *Bookman* (June), formerly wrote grimly realistic tales. Eleven years ago his first story, "Liza of Lambeth," startled London "and was fiercely denounced on the one hand as unpleasant, brutal, repellently gloomy, and as warmly praised on the other for its vivid and intimate truthfulness to certain phases of London life." It naturally had only a moderate financial success. Mr. Maugham, it appears, is a man of varying moods, and forthwith forsook the atmosphere of his Lambeth heroine. We read:

"He followed this next year with 'The Making of a Saint,' and people who think a writer should possess only one mood and work always in the same groove were surprized to find that he had run off the lines on which they had expected him to travel, and was not writing again about the London slums. In 1901 came 'The Hero,' and a year later the novel that is in my judgment the strongest and most brilliant of his books—'Mrs. Craddock.' Admirable as it is, every publisher of any consequence rejected it; even Mr. Heinemann declined it at first, then on a second consideration repented. The study of that natural, elemental, passionate, starkly female creature, *Mrs. Craddock*, is an amazingly bold and subtle piece of psychology, and her story is inevitably clouded with tragedy; but if the tale in itself is not pretty and pleasant, there is a higher pleasure to be got from the stern truth and the art with which it is told.

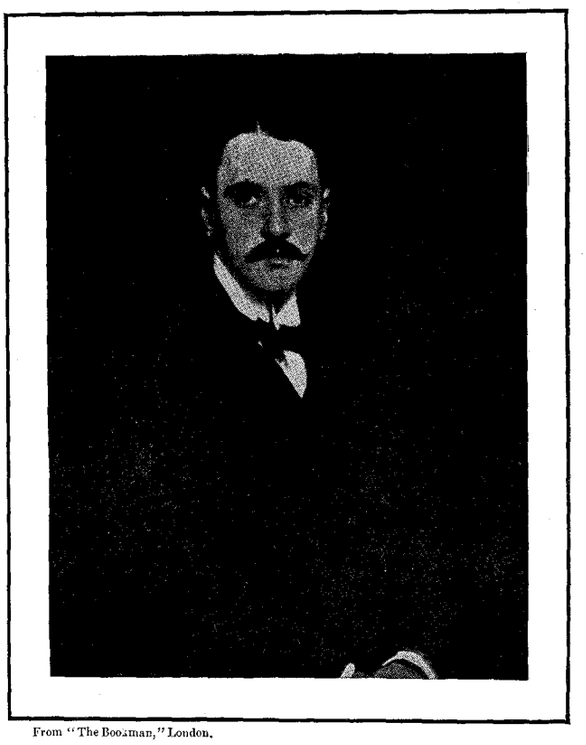
"These later years have yielded two other novels and a book of Spanish travel. Before the publication of 'The Merry-Go-Round' a dramatic version of the same story was, I believe, acted by the Stage Society; and this year, turning his back on realism in the commonly accepted meaning of that tormented word, Mr. Maugham has given us 'The Explorer,' a romance of adventure that, tho it is edged with irony, is veined with pathos and sentiment, and has a high-souled idealist for its hero."

But Mr. Maugham had had his eyes on the stage from the very first. He believed, it is said, that managers would more willingly listen to a successful novelist who came knocking at their doors. But they showed no particular hospitality. In 1903 the Stage Society produced his "A Man of Honor," and the author hoped the managers would be imprest, but the play "had no laughter in it and prejudiced them against him." Then Mr. Maugham turned another somersault with the following effect:

"Mr. Maugham went to work and wrote the three delightful comedies that are now running simultaneously in London—'Lady Frederick,' 'Jack Straw,' and 'Mrs. Dot.' In writing these he frankly confesses that he set himself deliberately to make what the world at large was prepared to pay for. He had a conviction that it was very easy to please if only one would take the trouble to do so, and that, moreover, no dramatist could ever establish himself in England, as things go, unless he either did this or could afford to finance his own plays. He took care that there was nothing in these three comedies that could cause a momentary pang of anxiety in the breast of the most timorous of managers; his sole intention was to amuse; and the nightly enthusiasm of overflowing audiences at three of our principal theaters testifies that he has triumphantly achieved his purpose."

Here is a glimpse of his character and personality:

"Happily Mr. Maughan has too keen a sense of humor to cultivate anything in the nature of a pose; he takes his roaring success as quietly and with as little elation as a man draws wages that he has more than earned and therefore receives without astonishment; he is unassuming, but not diffident; he has no affectations and says he has no ideals, but if you take him too literally in that you will misunderstand him. 'I must say,' he told an interviewer



From "The Bookman," London.

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM,

An English playwright, who will come to New York next season with three plays to contest the ubiquity of Mr. Clyde Fitch.

lately, 'I think there is a tremendous amount of nonsense talked about the serious drama. All that high-falutin' chatter about ideals! A playwright's and a missionary's appear to me to be two distinct and quite separate callings which should not be permitted to overlap. I can not understand why a serious play should be held to be preeminently greater or more important than a humorous play, a comedy, for instance. Nor do I admit for a moment that the former is more difficult to write or demands a consideration peculiar to itself.' He declares that his one aim as an author is to amuse, and that he would excuse almost anything but dulness, and, as might have been expected of a man of his literary capacity and broad sanity of judgment, he has no sympathy with the egotistical, self-preening talk of those superior persons who ascribe their failure to an inability or noble disinclination to 'write down' to the presumably meaner apprehensions of the vast majority of mankind."

WHAT NATIONS CAN NOT AFFORD.—When *Bassanio* begged *Portia* to "do a little wrong" in order that she might "do a great right," he enunciated a doctrine that France seems applying to the copyright law. It is reported that some two hundred heirs and representatives of French authors have just petitioned to have literary property put upon the same footing as property in a house or a gem—in other words, to have copyright made permanent instead of temporary. Their case is said to be not likely to succeed. The reasoning against granting the petition is such as would scarcely satisfy Mr. Howells or Mr. Kipling, whose comments on the present status of authors in respect to copyright protection we quoted in recent issues. Yet the probable action of France in the present case is regarded with

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apparent approval by others outside that country, as we see in the following comment in the Manchester *Guardian*:

"There is a good deal to be said for the logic of the demand that the labor of the mind in the field of literature is not less worthy of the value of its product than the labor of the mind in the field of business, and the only rejoinder the *Temps* can make is that a nation can not afford to admit the claim. Undoubtedly literature is a national necessity, access to which should be easy and cheap, and copyright means that access to it must be costly and therefore restricted. Unfortunately, the better the literature the more necessary it is and the more valuable is the copyright, and therefore the greater would be the national injury done by extending the period of copyright. The copyright of the novel of the day would sell for as much if it held good for ten years as if it held good for eternity, and the world could contemplate either term with equanimity; but where should we be if Shakespeare and Milton and Chaucer were loaded with copyright dues till the crack of doom? What this means is that the state has all along realized the supreme national importance of things of the spirit as a consideration to which mere private interest must be subjected. That is a distinction which falls rather inequitably upon a single and far from the most prosperous class of workers—a distinction in which deprivation of reward varies directly with the merit of the deprived. But the state will not on that account accept the suggestion of the two hundred. The tendency rather is to extend, subject to existing legal rights, the principle of literary copyright to other forms of property as the nation comes to the conviction that other things are as vital to national well-being as literature."

A DEGENERATE TENDENCY IN RUSSIAN LITERATURE

NOT without alarm Russian critics and publicists are calling attention to an amazing phenomenon in the literature and fiction of their country. The anarchical and unsettling politico-social conditions have had a most peculiar effect on the intellectual and literary life. A reign of corruption, of unbridled license, of eroticism, and pruriency has succeeded the long period of social aspiration, idealism, and revolt. There is a straining, the critics say, after the bizarre, the perverted, the fantastic, the ugly, and the grotesque, not to say the bestial and subhuman. The younger writers are outdoing Andreieff in morbidity and violence and queerness of style, without, however, serving his humanitarian ideals. The lowest instincts are pandered to, and all moral, artistic, or decent restraints are riotously disregarded. What is the explanation of all this?

Prince Troubetskoy, a Moscow professor, is quoted as saying that the Russian revolution, which was incapable of rising above "sensations," is now being submerged by a pornographic flood, and finding a shameful end in a scandalous bacchanale. But what is happening in fiction is also happening in life, according to the prince-professor. He goes on to say:

"The real conqueror of our revolution is not the reactionary, but its own offspring, the cheerful Hooligan, he who acts after the manner and prescription of *Sanin* [the hero of a very successful novel which was the sensation of last year in Russia]; when he sees something that he covets, but which is not his, he simply takes it. All the Hooligans are reasoning like *Sanin*—'My life is my sensations.' They have all scattered to their various haunts, each thinking of nothing except his own pleasure."

"Sanin" was the work of a Russian of the new school, Artzibasheff. It created a sensation chiefly because of its erotic and "naturalistic" character. Its hero, it was said, was without shame or regard for convention. Disgust with life, suicide, and animal passion constitute the burden of the plot. One critic, A. Gornfeld, wrote about it in the St. Petersburg *Echo*:

"'Sanin' is the must conspicuous manifestation of that licentiousness which, constantly growing, has become, not an individual, but a social fact. But speaking broadly, this inclination of our novelists toward sexual pathology and psychopathy, this rampant animality, can not be regarded as lasting or persistent. There is a little fashion in it, a little reckoning on scandal and sensation, a little malicious desire to irritate the Philistine, but it would seem that this storm of sexuality was already blowing over, and that the interest in risky themes and situations was disappearing."

In addition to animalism, the critics comment on the decline of style and art in the younger writers. The pure, lucid, noble style of Pushkin, Turgenef, Tolstoy, they say, does not answer the purposes of these literary revolutionists. They must torture and violate the language; they must find unheard-of terms, coin barbarisms, grotesque, ear-offending words in order to express their abnormal, insane ideas. A new story-teller, Sergeiev-Tseusky, has published a volume of tales that are particularly strange and horrible in their plots and subjects. Some critics attack him savagely, while others, notably Mr. Sergeienko, in the important monthly, the *Rousskoye Bogastvo*, find that he has originality, talent, and strength, tho he seems to follow in the footsteps of Leonid Andreieff, but that he is too pessimistic and lacking in a proper comprehension of life and its social problems.

Peter Struve, the editor, critic, and reformer, writing in the St. Petersburg *Slovo*, says that alike Russian life and Russian letters are replete with evidence of an unhealthy state. There are, he says, psychologists who think that Russia is hopelessly degenerate, that her revolution is stamped all over with psychopathy. This is a gross exaggeration, but there is a basis of truth in the indictment. All the literary phantasmagoria, "white" and "red," all the mysticism, decadence, eroticism, he believes, are symptoms of a temporary mental disorder. Physically and psychically Russia is sick, and her literature and thought reflect this condition. But a return to sanity, to health, to common sense is believed to be inevitable, and that before long.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ZOLA AND ROUSSEAU

THE "Pantheonization" of Zola's remains calls to mind the circumstances in which the claims of Rousseau to honor were similarly recognized, thirteen years after his death. "It is a close and interesting parallel as far as it goes," says an editorial writer in the London *Times* (June 4), "but it does not extend all the way." The failure which is here suggested has to do with some of the shortcomings of Zola's achievement, and the apparently precarious position his fame seems to hold at the hands of critical judgment. It is hinted at in quarters not French that Zola's fellow countrymen have acted with some haste in placing his ashes in the nation's mausoleum, thus emphasizing the possibility of a change in public feeling which may result ultimately in their ejection, as happened in the case of Mirabeau and of Marat. On the question of the "parallel" above mentioned the writer says:

"Zola and Rousseau alike anticipated, and to some degree helped to form, the opinions of the times immediately ahead of them. They both enjoyed immense popularity for a season, and then lost it because their writings ran counter to the apparent stream of tendency. They both fell foul of the Church; they both endured persecution, and had to hurry into exile to escape from it; they both returned, and found that public opinion was altered toward them, and outlived their notoriety. They both died with tragic suddenness, and in tragic circumstances which gave the world something to talk about. They both, in course of time, came to arouse more enthusiasm as political pamphleteers than as literary artists. Those are the points of resemblance; but the points of difference were not less noteworthy. Some of them are to Zola's advantage; others are not. He was saner than Rousseau—who, indeed, for the last twelve years of his life, was not sane at all; he was less of an egoist, and he was more of a man. Rousseau could champion an unpopular cause on one condition—that it was his own; but he was no knight errant. His writings on the whole made for liberty, equality, and fraternity; but he never did anything to help any individual to redress his wrongs; and he never showed any anxiety to see the world improved by the acceptance

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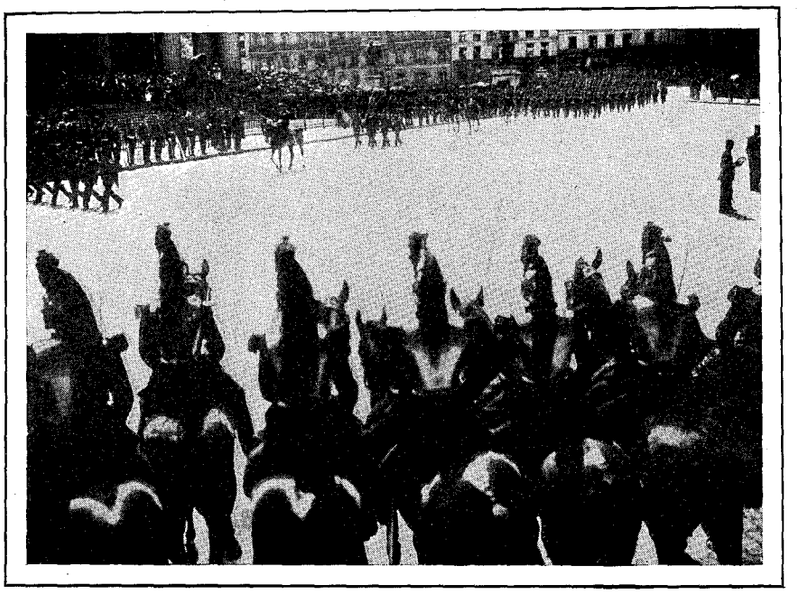

THE NATIONAL FUNERAL OF ZOLA.

The dipping of the colors as the military cortège passed in front of the Panthéon. On the steps are the President of France and distinguished members of the Government.

of his generalizations. His ruling passion was not that the prophecies should receive attention, but that the prophet should not be without honor in his own country. He never tires of reminding us that the ideas which he puts forward are his ideas, and that he is more than they. The fear which he expresses is not the fear that truth may be lost or obscured, but the fear that he—Jean-Jacques—may be ignored, or misrepresented, or aspersed. There may, or may not, have been some analogous egoism at the back of Zola's brain.

"The general view is that he did enjoy making himself conspicuous. But, at least, he fought for justice, not in the abstract, but in the concrete; and the manifestations of his egoism were altruistic. It was not to his reputation that he sacrificed his ease; he sacrificed it to the joy of battle and to the sense of justice. His triumph, when he achieved it, lay not in the fact that all men spoke well of him, but in the fact that a definite human wrong had been redressed. His character, even if we admit the egoism behind the altruism, commands our admiration."

On the other hand, it is pointed out, "just because of his preference for concrete acts of knight-errantry, his influence on thought has been less deep, and will be less permanent, than that of Rousseau." Further:

"Certainly there is no idea in all his writings destined to produce the effect of Rousseau's conception of sovereignty as residing in the people and only delegated to the Government. It may be questioned, indeed, whether they contain any ideas destined to produce any lasting effect. His 'heredity' is a hobby-horse which he first rode to death and then abandoned. There remain his socialism, his anticlericalism, and his antimilitarism; but his views on these subjects are not original. He did not create, but adopted, them; they do not differ from the views of the other antimilitarists, anticlericals, and socialists. This being so, it seems fair to say that, as a thinker, he does not, and will not, seriously count; and the only question left is: Will posterity, when it comes to think of him as a novelist, and nothing but a novelist, continue to accord him a place in the highest rank of literary artists? It is one of the ironies of the situation that he gets his niche in the Panthéon at a time when critics, not in his own country alone, are seriously asking themselves that question. It is a question which, only a few years ago, nobody would have thought of asking. Zola, it was then felt, had definitely conquered immortality. He had worked at fiction with the brain of a chess-master; he understood the psychology of the crowd as no man had ever understood it before; he had painted French manners with a fearless fidelity hitherto unattempted; he had created types. That is what everybody used to say; but now there are a good many critics who say quite other things instead. They say that the brain of a chess-master is more suited for playing chess than for writing novels; Zola was often unjust to the crowds whose psychology he profest to interpret; that his pictures of French manners were calumnious caricatures; that his types are failures because they are never individualized, and that there is no type among them that stands out like Daudet's *Tartarin* or Halévy's *Madame Cardinal*. Those are the two estimates. Contemporary Frenchmen seem to adopt one or the other of them according as they are freethinkers or 'good thinkers,' republicans or reactionaries. Posterity, when political and religious passions have abated, will decide between them with a calmer judgment."

The ceremony of June 4 leads another English observer to comment on "the dramatic justice of the whole affair." "Tacitus said that the mockery, the irony of human things, was what struck him most in looking back over the past," observes a writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), but here "the play for once is played out to the end." The ceremony was carried out in the presence of the President of the Republic, the presidents of the chambers, members of the Government, a corps of the standing army, members of the dead novelist's family, and a certain number present by invitation. A panegyric was uttered by Mr. Doumergue, the Minister of Public Instruction. A blot on the proceedings, however, was the attack of Mr. Gregory, a Nationalist journalist, on Major Dreyfus, "the victim of so many years' martyrdom, who had naturally come to pay the last respect to his valorous defender." "The assailant, no doubt, represents nobody but himself," observes the London *Times*, "but he would probably not have thought of such a crime had he not been inflamed by the protests which have appeared in many Nationalist papers against yesterday's ceremony."

THE ASSAILANT OF DREYFUS AT ZOLA'S FUNERAL.

This picture represents the guarded carriage containing the journalist Gregory, who made a murderous attack on Dreyfus.

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MR. HOWELLS A "MAN OF FEELING"

IN describing Mr. Howells as "a man of feeling," Mr. Henry M. Alden, his friend and literary associate through many years, puts this down as the phrase that expresses his impression of the man. Even in the most casual interviews, he continues, "I have been imprest by something in his personality, not shown in any outward trait, and not definite enough for description." Mr. Alden, in *The Book News Monthly* (June), goes on with this interesting personal analysis of "a fellow worker":

"He presents no mark for observation in physiognomy, gait, or gesture. From a meeting with him you do not carry away a picture of him, not even a subjective portraiture in distinct lines. He has discust nothing, insisted upon nothing, exprest no views of life—has not even told you an anecdote to remember him by, or served to point an anecdote for you to tell of him. Yet you have been imprest. From the instant of meeting there has been an aura created by his presence.

"The sense of this impressiveness is, I think, due to the fact that Mr. Howells is always the man of feeling, not in the limited meaning usually attached to the phrase, as describing a peculiarly sensitive and susceptible person, but the man of feeling in his whole complex nature. He feels with his perceptions, his mind, his fancy.

Oh! where is fancy bred—
In the heart or in the head?

"With Mr. Howells, in the heart surely, if by the heart we mean the kindliest human sympathy. He has the near sense of life, a glowing interest, a genial curiosity; and from this warmth is the light of his seeing—never a dry or cold light. Hence his humor and his tender speculation.

"This is the aura between him and any one he meets—between him and all natural or human phenomena. If it is not genius, it is that which makes genius effective. It is not something which Mr. Howells has acquired, tho it has deepened and broadened with his growth; it was born with him, and once when for a few minutes I saw him and his father together, I felt that something which brooded in the father had its fruition and expansion in the son.

"The quality of which we are speaking—a quality of Mr. Howells's whole nature rather than a pronounced trait—is so inseparable from his personality that it is not definable in his own consciousness or in the observation of others, so pervasive a characteristic is it that it seems characterless. Those who know him feel it, but are baffled in their attempt to express their feeling of it, and say that he is gentle, without affectation, sympathetic. It was in some such terms spoken of by those who met him in his early manhood. Thus Mr. E. L. Godkin, in a letter written in May, 1871, just after Mr. Howells had breakfasted with him, characterized him as 'sweet, gentle, and winning in all ways,' adding that he was growing in all ways, among other things getting a little stout. Howells was then thirty-four years old and had just assumed the responsible editorship of *The Atlantic Monthly*, with which he had been for five years associated as Mr. Fields's assistant."

Of all the authors he has known, Mr. Alden describes Mr. Howells, "who never talks like a book," as "personally, in manner and conversation, most like his own books." He goes on:

"In either relation you can not classify him. You can not set him down as a socialist or as a democrat—he takes no label, and least of all a literary label. His writings belong to literature, but they are not literary, at least no one would think of calling them so. It is because his literature lies next to life that, with natural ease, he talks as he writes—tho not with such concentration of his art, yet with the same kind of grace and charm. It always seemed, in my household, that he was a doubly welcome visitor when he brought with him some chapters of a novel he was writing. We had in this way, not only his presence with us in our home, but a true vision of him elsewhere—at Boytown, or on his silver-wedding journey. With the children, if he had no juvenile chapters to read, it was as if he were on the spot creating a fresh one.

"It would never occur to us to call Mr. Howells peculiarly an American. Not but that it would be complimentary to him, and still more complimentary to any genuine American, but he is so widely just human that he seems cosmopolitan, which he began really to be some fifty years ago in his early Venetian days. Yet none of our writers has in so many ways realized for us the ideal possibilities of the Americanism which is generic rather than peculiar. Certainly in no other country could he have begun and continued to its consummate perfection his culture of a truly democratic feeling. Here again we must say that it is plainly human rather than democratic—a type which we would wish to see realized in universal humanity."

INSURGENT COLLEGE LITERATURE

COLLEGE literature has hitherto been regarded as a negligible quantity by the outside world, but the outside world is, in quarters north and south, at length asked to "sit up and take notice." The prospectus of a new literary journal called *Moods*, to be edited by five new graduates of Columbia University, announces an impending onslaught in "the warfare against the Philistines." Mr. Seumus O'Sheel, one of its sponsors, writes to the New York *Evening Post* that "there will be vital criticism in *Moods*." His opinion is that "much of contemporaneous criticism is dishonest; very little of it is vital." He further promises "positively" that *Moods* "will publish works of creative genius comparable with anything in American literature."

He will find a warm sympathizer in the editor of *The University of Virginia Magazine* (Charlottesville), who believes that the finer college magazines are to-day filling a unique place in the world of letters at large, "offering an outlet for originality." In them, he says, "one may expect to find literary newness—the modern, the esoteric, the unconventional, and the candidly honest. And they alone offer place for the practise of style, as style. For they cherish a pure literary tradition, and they look expectantly toward the future." In our column of "Current Poetry" this week we give specimens of what undergraduates are doing in the domain of verse. As to their efforts in other lines the Virginia editor above quoted asserts that in these college papers "you will find more originality of style, less prudishness, and a freer, more liberal attitude toward effort" than in the commercial magazines. He declares:

"The men who write for the college magazines live on the edge of the future and are in that beautiful tentative state called youth. Whatever stifling and stilting may be induced by long-worn academic swaddling-bands, some day young hopeful breaks them; and then, often, the luxury of innovation leads to experiment, new and extravagant in proportion almost as his training has been old and conventional. He reaches for novelty like a babe for colored balls. He hungers for modernity, and frequently achieves incoherence and bad taste. But the striving is there, the wistfulness, the tingling of finger-tips in search of fresher truth. His thought does not, we add, often contain a fragment of new—it is the same old hull of illusion looked at with young faithful eyes. But the faith *is* faith, the view-point mayhap from a different angle, and on the gray ancient house of dreams he lays a strange and glowing coat of paint. Paint, of course, is his chief delight. He does new tricks with words. Being young he is primely interested in words—beautiful, telltale, fantastic words. Compared with his ideas his vocabulary is *saturated*. And so his verbal mode is creative; it leans toward to-morrow, pregnant with change.

"The other point: college magazines can publish experiments and iconoclasms with a fine carelessness. They have no responsibility save a literary conscience, usually quite virginal. They are bound by no financial necessity, for their incomes remain a permanent minimum whatever is published—tommy-rot or incipient genius. And their readers are as open, as eager, and as forgiving as themselves. And so the editors print what they list. Walt Whitman, coming again this way, would find them with outstretched hands, waiting for whatsoever dithyrambs he might compose. Indeed, we personally have decided to use one 'Incomprehensible Poem' each month—one not only incomprehensible to our reader, but also to us, and not infrequently quite incomprehensible to the author himself. We prefer our pages to be unintelligible rather than vapid; we are not willing to risk refusing a work of art merely because we do not understand it."

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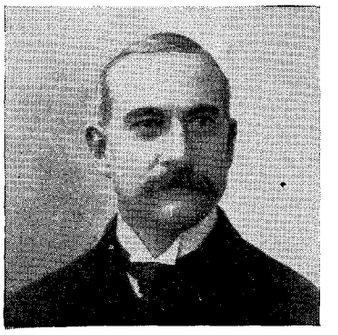

JAMES STILLMAN,
President of the National City Bank, New York.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

THE gathering of delegates at Chicago was attended by "almost complete inertia" on the New York Stock Exchange. This was not due so much to uncertainty about the candidate who would be nominated as to the prevalence of sentiment favorable to "more legislation along the radical lines that have hitherto been followed." Thus remarks *The Financial Chronicle* (June 13). The New York *Evening Post*, discussing the influence of Presidential elections, remarks that Wall Street has a curious way of waiting until the nominations before getting scared, even when it looks for a disquieting campaign." After the nominations have been made, a Presidential election becomes "a disturbing influence":

"The great unsettlement of 1876; the prolonged stock-exchange reaction in the summer of 1880, when even Secretary Sherman warned the candidate of possible bad results upon the currency; the financial depression during the contest of 1884; the uncertainty of 1888; the halt in trade during 1892; the convulsion of the midsummer markets in 1900, are leading instances. Every one knows that 1904 was an exception.

"Of 1904 the common explanation is that the outcome of the campaign was assured beforehand. Few people really doubted Mr. Roosevelt's success, and enthusiasm therefore had full play from the day of nomination. There is just a dash of humor in this explanation, when one observes the present mood of Wall Street. Perhaps high finance did not realize what purposes were seething in the brain of the candidate—tho the Northern Securities suit, just won by the Administration, ought to have given some notion—or perhaps Mr. Harriman, having invested a tidy sum in the Roosevelt candidacy, had the natural speculator instinct of talking up his investment. Possibly, too, the fact of a conservative candidate on the other side was a factor of reassurance."

Discussing whether politics may or may not have been the uniform cause of disturbance in past Presidential years, the writer proceeds to say:

"The market's relapse during 1880 followed a wildly excited boom, conducted on inadequate capital; the contest of 1884 went on when Wall Street was just emerging from the credit crisis of that May; 1888 was no more a year of contracting trade than 1887, and for similar reasons; in 1892 the economic influences which brought on the panic one year afterward were in full operation, and 1896 came on the heels of the seeming collapse of the last emergency plan to protect the Treasury and the currency. On the other hand, 1904, and, in the later months of the canvass, 1900, were electoral periods when financial markets had already undergone and completed thorough liquidation, and were sailing in ship-shape condition under a highly favoring financial breeze. How will all this apply to 1908? It will be noticed, first, that we have had the financial liquidation, and a part at least of the financial and industrial readjustment. So long as crop conditions continue as favorable as they are, there would not seem to be the economic basis for a collapse like that of 1896 or 1880."

He then refers to "the uncertainty of the contest, if it is uncertain," remarking that it is now "a familiar fact, in all the controversy, that the Administration party has never carried an election following close on a great financial panic." Of the answer to the interesting question whether the same will be the case this year he says:

"Perhaps its answer will depend on the question whether times are really hard for everybody, and whether the blame will be laid, by the voting majority, at the door of the powers that be. The answer will be differently given by different people. Throughout the Western States, it is very doubtful if the times are hard, and it remains to be seen just what effect the open bid for such factions as the 'labor vote,' by certain remarkable propositions lately emanating from high places, will offset the sullen instinct to get revenge for slack employment."

ENGLISH FAITH IN AMERICAN SECURITIES

Robert Fleming, chairman of an English investment corporation, recently made to the shareholders of his company an interesting statement as to the attractions of American securities for English investors. Mr. Fleming is well known to many American financiers. This country is the principal field in which investments have been made of the capital of his shareholders. In his statement to his shareholders he described the panic of last October as "probably the greatest in the financial annals of America," but he believes that "the storm has passed and the wreckage been largely cleared away." He had just returned from a two-months' visit to this country, going to the principal cities as far west as Salt Lake City. Of general conditions he said:

"The growth everywhere, in town and country, is nothing short of marvelous. There is in England a notion, prevalent to some extent, that the United States is a land of multimillionaires and of workers who get high wages but have no capital and hate the capitalist. The figures of savings-bank deposits tell another tale. In the Eastern States alone, including New England, the amount so deposited at January 1, 1907, was as nearly as possible £600,000,000, by 6,835,524 depositors, averaging about £88. The amount in our own post-office savings-banks of the whole United Kingdom on January 1, 1907, was £156,000,000, among 10,332,784 depositors, the average amount being about £15.

"If we rise in the financial scale from the depositor in savings-banks, where the maximum in America in any account is limited to £600, to the investor in railroad and industrial shares, we find, almost simultaneously with the cataclysm in Wall Street, remarkable evidence of the country's increase of wealth and its wider distribution. The Pennsylvania Railroad had in 1906 40,498 shareholders, in 1907 44,616, and in 1908 59,406; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe had in 1906, 17,043, now 24,904; the United States Steel Corporation had in March, 1907, 59,434, and in 1908 92,157, and the increase, I was told, was almost entirely in American holders.

"If one leaves the East, where agriculture has a subordinate place, and goes west, I know of no sight more impressive than that witnessed in traversing the great broad valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri. For over 1,000 miles in one direction across the continent, as well as an extent far greater from north to south, is seen a succession of comfortable homesteads, averaging probably not more than 150 acres, farmed by the proprietor, and in very few of which the money-lender has any stake.

"These depositors, investors, and that army of farmers and planter proprietors are a mighty force for conservatism.

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Thirty years ago the granger movement was an agitation against railroad rates among the farmers: and when they got so little for their corn that it hardly paid to transport it, the agitation was not to be wondered at. Since then rates have been greatly reduced. Now further dissatisfaction has arisen from various causes, rebates, watered capital, etc., intensified unquestionably by political influences, but I am convinced that in the end a sense of fairness will prevail.

"The American railway system has 228,509 miles. It has been by far the greatest agent in the extraordinary development of the country. Its reasonable regulation in the public interests is just, but any course of action that will permanently stop the flow of capital in the direction of its expansion will, I think, not be taken."

RAILROAD EARNINGS

Large losses in earnings continue to be reported by most railroads, and thus reflect the prevailing depression in trade. *The Financial Chronicle* (June 13) prints an extended review of earnings for May, showing "percentage of decrease the largest yet recorded for any month since the downward movement began." About 35 per cent. of the whole railroad mileage of the country shows a ratio of decrease of over 24 per cent., of which three per cent. must be credited to the loss of one working day, since May this year had five Sundays. Among other causes, apart from trade depression, operating to cut down earnings were "excessive rains and overflows and floods over wide areas in the Southwest and in other districts." Making these allowances, it remains true, however, that the shrinkage is "widespread, indicating that special depressing agencies have, after all, played only a minor part in the great collapse in receipts." Out of the 52 roads included in *The Chronicle's* statement for May, there are only two minor lines which "escaped decreases of some kind, large or small." In the case of many leading systems, in widely separated sections, "the losses run far in excess of the average."

The writer points out, however, that the comparison is made "with earnings last year which had shown more than the average improvement—in a word, with exceptionally large totals of earnings." Last year the early statements for May, covering a larger aggregate of mileage than is now reported, "recorded an increase of no less than $10,889,344, or almost 15 per cent. (14.97), and this followed an increase of $9,323,116, or 13.37 per cent., in May, 1906, over May, 1905. The writer presents summaries back to 1897, which show that "in the whole of this series of years it has happened but once (namely, 1904) that the figures have failed to record an improvement." Expansion has been the feature for over a decade. The present large loss "comes after this unexampled record of prosperity and improvement."

This point as to comparison with 1907 has been made the subject of an interesting article in the New York *Evening Post* in considering the returns for the month of April. Returns, it says, are made to compare with a period in 1907 "when gross earnings were at the top notch of railway history." What people need to know is "How far back is it necessary to go to find gross earnings for the month of April smaller than those of 1908?" A table is given by the writer for six typical roads showing this year's April gross, alongside "the last previous April statement when lower earnings were reported, and the date of that statement":

	This Year.	Before This Year.	Date.
Southern Ry.	$3,936,356	$3,849,827	1905
Balt. & Ohio	5,024,785	4,142,540	1902
Erie	3,639,733	3,517,262	1906
Penn. (East)	10,521,876	10,249,188	1906
Atchison	7,361,388	6,492,316	1906
Union Pacific	5,966,854	5,339,805	1906

From this table it appears that "four of the six roads earned more last April than they did in the corresponding month of 1906, only two years ago, when new high records were being established." The writer concludes that "the showing in gross does not indicate cause for alarm," and then says of increases in operating expenses:

"Since 1900 the monthly fixt charges of the Southern Railway have increased from $563,000 to $938,000; those of the Baltimore & Ohio from $752,000 to $1,000,000, while the Eries show an increase of from $723,000 to $1,000,000. That is why the following table comparing April net with recent years does not make as favorable showing as gross. The figures below give April net and the last previous April statement when smaller net earnings were reported, and the date of that statement:

	This Year.	Before This Year.	Date.
Southern Ry.	$962,241	$718,202	1907
Balt. & Ohio	1,104,560	891,283	1900
Erie	767,644	732,209	1900
Pennsylvania	2,720,242	2,693,179	1901
Atchison	2,619,722	2,264,901	1906
Union Pacific	2,807,277	2,351,337	1907

"By cutting down operating expenses, two roads, the Southern Railway and the Union Pacific, actually showed an increase this year over last in April net earnings. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Erie, however, made the poorest showing in eight years, the Pennsylvania the worst in seven years, while the Atchison, with its large increase in mileage, reported a gain over the figures for 1906. That the falling off in earnings for the year up to April 31 has been accumulative is apparent from the following figures, showing the first preceding year when gross and net for the corresponding ten months were smaller:

	This Year.	Before This Year.	Date.
Southern Ry.:			
Gross	$45,341,517	$44,816,193	1906
Net	9,178,935	8,320,049	1900
Balt. & Ohio:			
Gross	63,080,036	56,081,710	1905
Net	16,830,066	15,113,053	1901
Erie:			
Gross	41,819,117	41,398,166	1906
Net	7,248,676	6,296,947	1900
Pennsylvania:			
Gross	*41,897,465	39,144,629	1905
Net	9,254,788	8,456,573	1905
Atchison:			
Gross	77,571,763	64,814,605	1906
Net	22,107,895	19,390,730	1905
Union Pacific:			
Gross	64,061,450	62,686,674	1907
Net	26,171,790	25,737,786	1907

*Four months.

OF EGGS IN ONE BASKET

Mr. Carnegie is on record as having gone counter to a familiar maxim in investments by saying, "Put all your eggs in one basket and then watch that basket." It has been pointed out that Mr. Carnegie's advice might do for an investor who had full control of the basket, but not for the small investor in great enterprises in the management of which he had no voice. In *The World's Work* (June) appears an article on this topic in which the writer says:

"Never, under any circumstances, allow yourself to be induced to put all your eggs in one basket. No matter how enthusiastic you may be; no matter how alluring may be the literature that is sent to you by interested parties; no matter how golden may appear the promise of the future; no matter how absolute may appear the security behind the investment—in spite of any of these inducements, or of them all and many more that might be added, never allow yourself to be caught with your fortune, your trust funds, even your savings in any considerable amount invested in a single security of a single corporation. A few days ago there came to me the annual report of a particularly well-managed life insurance company. It held in security investments nearly $2,500,000 of bonds and stocks. A brief analysis of these investments shows the following facts:

	No. of Different Issues of Securities.	Average Amount Held of Each Security.	Aggregate Amount.
Municipal bonds	14	$9,260	$129,629
Railroad bonds	100	16,371	1,637,147
Miscellaneous bonds.	23	17,350	398,990
Railroad stocks	9	15,830	142,458
Bank stocks	11	7,680	85,478
Miscellaneous stocks.	2	15,725	31,450
Average		$13,700	

"In this whole list of investments there are only two single blocks of securities as big as $75,000. Those two are in the underlying gilt-edged bonds of the Pennsylvania and Southern railroads."

The writer remarks that his advice "applies with equal force to the man with his millions to invest in bonds and stocks, to the firm with its dozens of thousands to place in banks as working capital, to the little investor with his hundreds of dollars to put away in some safe place where it may defy the machinations of high and low finance." He relates some items of experience that have come recently within his own knowledge:

"A hundred times within the past twelve months I have written to investors advising them to 'split' their investments. One correspondent has a single fund of $20,000, a life-insurance legacy, in General-Electric stock. A trifle of $1,000, left to educate an orphan, had shrunk to $300 because its guardian lived on the Great Western road and believed too fondly in its future. The entire little fortune of an old woman in

	July 1, 1896.	Mar. 1, 1907.	June 1, 1907.	May 1, 1908.	June 1, 1908.
Breadstuffs	$0.0524	$0.0817	$0.0935	$0.1029	$0.0990
Live stock	.1855	.3315	.3325	.3250	.3105
Provisions	1.3619	2.1049	1.9343	1.9025	1.8587
Fruits	.1210	.2003	.1957	.1347	.1408
Hides and leather	.8250	1.1975	1.2000	1.0650	1.0800
Textiles	1.5799	2.7369	2.7581	2.4345	2.2983
Metals	.3757	.8466	.8393	.5856	.5511
Coal and coke	.0048	.0080	.0073	.0061	.0060
Oils	.2082	.3428	.3900	.3400	.3333
Naval stores	.0402	.1170	.0990	.0730	.0661
Building-materials	.0716	.0906	.0871	.0835	.0791
Chemicals and drugs	.6607	.7083	.7141	.6594	.6589
Miscellaneous	.2150	.3632	.3392	.2507	.2402
Total	$5.7019	$9.1293	$8.9991	$7.9629	$7.7220

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Massachusetts was tied up in two securities, one the stock of a publishing-house which cut its dividends in the panic; the other the so-called bond of another publishing-house which sold its bonds to its subscribers, purely a 'family affair,' so to speak. Her subscription to two magazines had cost her more than half her little fortune. Written down in words, these items look foolish. Written in dollars and cents in somebody's ledger, they often mean tragedy.

"If you live in New York, look out that you are not overloaded with Vanderbilt stocks and bonds. If you live in the South, figure out how hard you would be hit by two cotton-crop failures in succession. If Kansas is your home, imagine two years of winter-wheat failure. If you happen to dwell in Manitoba, how much of your funds are exposed to the danger that always lurks around the 'one-crop-road'? If Boston claims you, how much did you lose when they cut the price of copper from 25 cents to 12?"

TRADE, CROPS, AND THE FUTURE

Bradstreet's (June 13) reports "evidences of improvement in fall buying," but purchasers are "generally cautious, while sales for immediate shipment are confined to strictly filling-in requirements." Political and crop uncertainties "seem likely to influence distant purchases for some time to come, and trade is hardly better than quiet to fair the country over." The best reports come from the cotton-goods trade and kindred lines, "but there is noted a slight halt in this buying, following the price revisions noted some time ago." Wool is firmer, and iron-buying "rather better in some grades." *Dun's Review* (June 13) makes a rather more encouraging report. It says that gains "outnumber losses in reports of commercial and industrial activity, business being remarkably well maintained considering the propinquity of political conventions," and then adds:

"Weather conditions were favorable for retail trade in seasonable merchandise at most leading centers, and crop reports were encouraging on the whole, despite excessive rains and floods in the Southwest. Unusually good duplicate orders are still received from retailers who underestimated current requirements, but wholesale and jobbing departments are chiefly occupied in making preparations for fall and winter trade, about which there is a feeling of confidence."

The American Banker (June 13) notes

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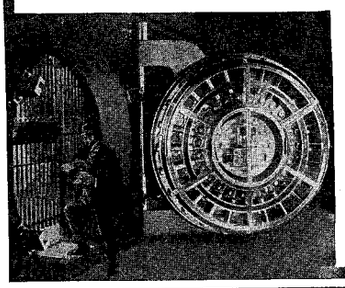

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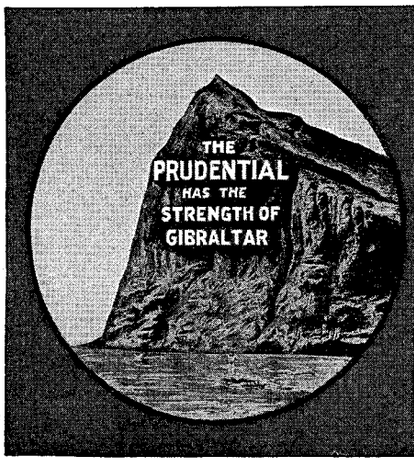

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that the crop reports are "unusually good for this year," and that in general "the outlook is considered greatly improved." At the same time the political conventions and the campaign "will keep affairs from becoming satisfactory for some little time to come." Mr. A. D. Noyes, in *The Forum* (April–June), notes as prevalent an "underlying conviction that it will be at least a year before any considerable return of trade activity will be witnessed." He draws conclusions from precedents:

"It may be fairly said that the panic of 1873 was followed by something over five years of virtual depression, and that four years elapsed after the panic of 1893 before the financial markets and the country's general trade began to show evidence of return of permanent activity and prosperity. On the basis, then, of simple precedent, it would be concluded at once that four or five years must be set as the period for which the after-panic depression must continue. There are both favorable and unfavorable inferences to be drawn. That we have at present a sound currency system, as we did not have in any of the great preceding panics of our history; that the Treasury is in a strong and well-entrenched position, as it certainly was not in 1893; and that the West, which was almost bankrupt in 1893 and was a helpless debtor of the East in 1873 and 1857, is the strongest element of financial strength at the present time, are three facts in the situation which are not open to denial, and which are bound to exert a very great influence.

"On the other hand, it can not be denied that the violence of the shock, the duration of the period of suspension of bank payments, and the magnitude of the phenomena which marked it were more formidable in 1907 than in any previous period of the sort. Similarly, it is not open to question that the financial excesses in the use of credit, the abuses of an over-exploited prosperity, and rashness in the use of capital—which are the cause of all such financial crises—were practised on the eve of the panic of 1907 as they never were before, with the possible exception of 1873."

In the financial columns of the New York *Evening Post*, the newspaper of which he is the financial editor, Mr. Noyes says "four main arguments exist for enthusiasm and four for caution."

"On the one side stand, first, the promise of a great harvest with the trade recovery which should accompany it; second, the very large bank reserves, bringing easy credit; third, the approach of the 'July reinvestment' period, which turned the corner for the markets of 1904; fourth, the prospect for the nomination and election of Mr. Taft, with a 'prosperity argument' like that of the last election.

"What is to offset them? First, no doubt, the fact of dull general business and lean profits, volume of trade still running 25 to 50 per cent. below a year ago. Second, the bad railway earnings and the occasional complications, as in the Gould roads and the Erie, which have resulted from them. Third, the continued depression in what is still recognized as the barometer of trade, the iron and steel industries. Fourth, the possibility, even if it be not a probability, that Bryan will be nominated at Denver and elected.

"If it is asked what the really dominating influences are, the answer should be that the teaching of all experience as to

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that will meet your requirements. We regard this, on personal knowledge and investigation, as the soundest, most flawless public service corporation bond we have handled in years. We commend it, at 107 and accrued interest, for **prudent** investment. The bond at this price nets 5.6%.

Only $100,000 worth are offered and bonds are selling rapidly.

Write today for full information.

The Kimball Investment Co.
1806 Main Street, Parsons, Kansas.

Note.—It is significant that no investor ever lost a dollar through ownership of a private corporation Water Bond. This is history.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

In Catholic Church Securities

WE have frequent calls upon us for Loans to carry on building operations for Catholic churches and institutions. The loans offered are gilt edged as to security being backed usually by the Diocese and Bishops. Especially is money in demand in the growing West. Such Loans are as safe as Government Bonds. No commissions are paid to any one and the rate is usually not higher than 5%. We offer our services to investors in the way of indicating where such money is needed and will cheerfully give such information as we possess concerning them. **We know now of an opportunity to place $15,000.00 at 5% with security of a Diocesan guarantee and a mortgage on $90,000 worth of Episcopal property.** Our services are only in the way of placing persons desiring good and secure investments in touch *themselves* with the institutions requiring money for building purposes. We handle no loans ourselves and charge no fee whatever. Further information will be cheerfully given by addressing

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
729-738 Rookery Building Chicago

6%

WHEN you deposit money with this institution, you obtain the advantages of first mortgage safety, combined with every convenience of banking. Please write for booklet "F", explaining our Certificates of Deposit.

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY, U.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

A portable, pure white, steady, safe light. Brighter than electricity or acetylene. 100 candle power. No grease, dirt nor odor. Lighted instantly. Costs 2 cts. per week. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio

MAKES AND BURNS ITS OWN GAS

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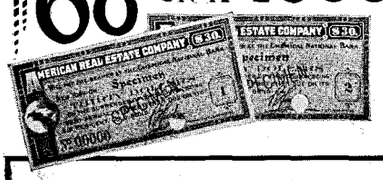
FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY

$60 A YEAR ON A $1000



You can increase your income to $60 a year for each $1000 you possess by *investing* direct, instead of *loaning* through a middle man. The American Real Estate Company's

6% GOLD BONDS

offer an opportunity for *direct investment*, and pay you the full interest value of your money—6%. Further, these bonds give you security equal to or better than that of institutions paying only three to four per cent.

A-R-E 6% Gold Bonds are based on the ownership of New York City Real Estate—recognized as the soundest security on earth. They are issued as follows:

6% *Coupon Bonds*, for income earning, paying interest semi-annually by coupons.

6% *Accumulative Bonds*, for income saving, purchasable by installments, carrying liberal surrender privileges.

Write today for full details, including map of New York City showing location of this Company's properties.

American Real Estate Company
Founded 1888
Assets, $10,558,500.41. Capital and Surplus, $1,640,969.24
504 Night & Day Bank Bldg., New York City

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
Can be bought To yield from 4½ TO 5%
Send for list
New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. C, Columbus, O.

6% Land Secured 6% Bonds

at par in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000. Interest paid every six months at American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, issued by the

Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co.

Mortgages on lands lying close to Denver are deposited with the above named Bank as collateral security to the bonds in the ratio of 125 to 100. Also all the property of the Company, estimated worth

SECURITY UNDER THE BONDS

Two to Three Million Dollars

Consisting of Canals, Reservoirs, Sites, Water Rights, etc.

Trowbridge & Niver Co.
Municipal Bonds
First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Fill out and return this coupon to-day.

Trowbridge & Niver Co. 3
First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Please send illustrated description of 6% Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co. Bonds.

Name.....

City..... State.....

the after-effects of so serious a financial panic stands out paramount on the one hand, while the teaching of all experience as to the results of a bumper harvest coming upon a world-wide shortage in grain supplies is as conspicuous on the other. Never before in our financial history have these two influences, as they appear in the present situation, been at work simultaneously."

THE FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

The monthly index-tables compiled by *Bradstreet's* have shown since the panic of last October "recessions in each month, except in March, when the downward movement was temporarily arrested." At present prices, movements "tend downward with greater celerity," even tho some commodities, owing to special conditions, resist the general tendency toward lower levels." The index-number as of June 1—$7.7220—is "the lowest recorded since July 1, 1904, and represents a decrease of 3.1 per cent. from May 1 and 12.7 per cent. from the level of last October." The figures also "show a decrease of 15.4 per cent. from the high point which was reached on March 1, 1907, and they also display a decline of 14.1 per cent. from June 1 of that year, and 7.1 per cent. from June 1, 1906." *Bradstreet's* gives a table showing the index-numbers of the price-levels for recent years since 1892 as follows:

Jan. 1, 1892 ...	$8.1382	July 1, 1906 ...	$8.2835
July 1, 1896 ...	5.7019	Mar. 1, 1907 ...	9.1293
Jan. 1, 1897 ...	6.1164	April 1, 1907 ...	8.9640
July 1, 1897 ...	5.8537	May 1, 1907 ...	8.9356
Feb. 1, 1900 ...	8.2307	June 1, 1907 ...	8.9901
June 1, 1901 ...	7.4181	July 1, 1907 ...	9.0409
Dec. 1, 1902 ...	8.1413	Aug. 1, 1907 ...	8.9304
Aug. 1, 1903 ...	7.7473	Sept. 1, 1907 ...	8.8297
Feb. 1, 1904 ...	8.0973	Oct. 1, 1907 ...	8.8506
July 1, 1904 ...	7.6318	Nov. 1, 1907 ...	8.7468
Mar. 1, 1905 ...	8.0976	Dec. 1, 1907 ...	8.5246
June 1, 1905 ...	7.9073	Jan. 1, 1908 ...	8.2949
Sept. 1, 1905 ...	8.2795	Feb. 1, 1908 ...	8.1275
Nov. 1, 1905 ...	8.2097	Mar. 1, 1908 ...	7.9862
Jan. 1, 1906 ...	8.3289	April 1, 1908 ...	8.0650
Mar. 1, 1906 ...	8.2321	May 1, 1908 ...	7.9629
June 1, 1906 ...	8.3203	June 1, 1908 ...	7.7220

In another table (see bottom of page 940) the same paper presents a "showing as

FAMILY OF FIVE
All Drank Coffee From Infancy.

It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by coffee drinking.

That is because many parents do not realize that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble.

"There are five children in my family," writes an Iowa mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago.

"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We are now doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble.

(Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as in coffee drinking).

"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved, and was given coffee. When we changed to Postum he liked it and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it.

"Long live the discoverer of Postum!"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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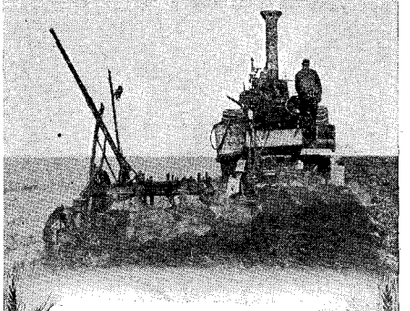
MONEY IN WHEAT



3 Kinds of Dividends

There is a man in Canada who makes the Simple Life pay his friends three kinds of dividends:

A FIRST MORTGAGE

With your money he will buy land in Saskatchawan, the greatest wheat producing country in the world, and give you the first mortgage on it.

6% INTEREST

This mortgage is to run until January first, 1916. Every year until then he will pay you 6%.

½ OF THE PROFIT

He and his fellow workers will till the soil, sow the grain and give you half the profits from the crops, keeping the other half for himself and his fellow workers as their sole remuneration.

This kind of an enterprise pays dividends on health, wealth and happiness. Those who work with him become healthy and strong. The great crops are exceedingly profitable and the combination of health and wealth secured by productive land, pays a dividend on happiness.

Go and see his steam plows cultivating thousands of acres, or else write to him for full information.

W. C. HOWLAND
Estevan, Saskatchawan, Canada

HOW TO INVEST

It is important to the investor to be informed as to the conditions affecting the securities he has bought or intends to buy.

"The Weekly Financial Review"

is a small four-page editorial sheet, which treats broadly and without prejudice, current events in the financial, commercial and political world as they bear upon securities and other investments, and is of interest and value to investors and business men. THE REVIEW WILL ON APPLICATION BE MAILED REGULARLY WITHOUT CHARGE TO THOSE INTERESTED. J. S. BACHE & CO., Members New York Stock Exchange, Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York.

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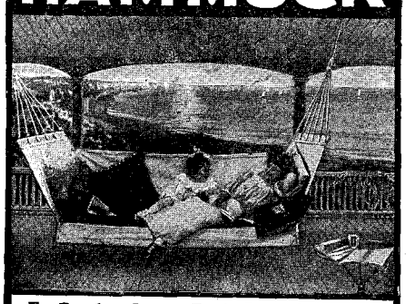
HAMMOCK



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Combines Hammock, Couch and Swing Seat
Made without or with wind shields as shown in picture. Made of heavy canvas, strong wood frame and thick mattress with removable mattress cover. Will hold half a dozen people. Lasts a lifetime. Carefully covered and packed with lines and hooks ready for hanging, and sent anywhere by express or freight.
Write for Descriptive Booklet
telling more about the advantages and uses of this hammock, and price list of styles and sizes. The genuine Gloucester Hammock is sold only direct by us, the makers. Write us *to-day* for particulars —hammock weather is due.
E. L. Rowe & Son, Inc., 29 Wharf St., Gloucester, Mass.

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No0 FOR No00
Collars, Cuffs, Waists, Belts, Etc.
DAINTY pins of tempered steel with coil spring, and needle points so sharp they pass easily through starched linen without tearing fabric or bending pin. Practically indestructible. Made in Nickel Plate, Jet and Dull Black Enamel.
Also **14K Roman Plate** or **Bright Rolled** Gold Finish, that will keep its luster as long as and look as well as the highest price baby pins.
Price, Nickel, Jet, or dull Black, 4 on card, **10 cents**; 14K Gold Plate, 2 on card, **25 cents.**
Your dealer will supply you. If he don't keep them, the kind and size wanted will be sent by mail on the receipt of price and dealer's name. Money back if you're not satisfied
Consolidated Safety Pin Company
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SEE THAT CLIP?
THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.
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HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

regards the groups of commodities which go to make up the total index-numbers."

Commenting on this table the writer remarks that "only two of the thirteen groups set forth show increases—fruits, and hides and leather—the gain in the latter being due to a notable advance in the price of hides," while "textiles and provisions show marked declines." An examination of the specific items which enter into the index-number shows that twenty commodities were higher on June 1 than they were on May 1 last; that thirty-seven were lower and forty-eight unchanged. Those which are higher and those lower are named as follows:

HIGHER.

Beeves	Beans	Silver
Eggs	Peas	Lead
Bacon	Potatoes	Linseed oil
Hams	Lemons	Cotton-seed oil
Lard	Currants	Rubber
Coffee	Hides	Ground bone
Rice	Cotton	

LOWER.

Wheat	Tea	Quicksilver
Corn	Peanuts	Southern coke
Oats	Wool, O. and Pa.	Castor oil
Barley	Wool, Australian	Olive oil
Sheep, live	Hemp	Rosin
Hogs, live	Jute	Turpentine
Horses	Flax	Tar
Hogs, carcasses	Ginghams	Glass
Mutton, carcasses	Pig iron, Eastern	Phosphate rock
Milk	Bessemer pig	Opium
Butter	Copper	Tobacco
Cheese	Tin	Hay
Sugar		

EQUIPMENT BONDS OF RAILROADS

Of this subject, on which, in the present condition of railroad properties, special interest exists among investors, George Garr Henry, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, writes in detail in his new book entitled "How to Invest Money." The purpose in issuing equipment bonds is to provide funds with which railroads may pay for new rolling-stock, that is, for cars and locomotives. Mr. Henry describes the nature of these bonds as follows:

"The bonds are the direct obligation of the railroad company. They are secured by a first lien upon the entire equipment purchased. The title to the equipment remains in the trustee for the benefit of the bondholders until the last bond has been paid, so that under no circumstances can the general mortgages of the railroad attach as a first lien on the equipment ahead of the car-trust obligations. After the final payment, the trustee assigns title to the railroad company, which thereupon becomes the owner in fee of the equipment. Under the terms of the deed of trust the railroad is always obliged to keep the equipment fully insured, in good order and complete repair, and to replace any equipment which may become worn out, lost, or destroyed."

Mr. Henry reminds his readers that, as shown in his description, equipment bonds "differ in two important respects from all other classes of railroad issues." The first is that the title to the property which secures the bonds "does not vest in the railroad"; and the second, that the property

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COMPRESSED YEAST
HAS NO EQUAL

Be Particular About Your
Inner Tubes
We have centered all the resources of the Goodyear factories on the making of Inner Tubes that will LAST.
That's why Red Seal Brand are Guaranteed One Full Year
RED SEAL
The "Red Seal" on inner tubes means that they are fully backed by the Goodyear reputation for Durability and Service.
We have made a special study of Inner Tube troubles. These Tubes are specially constructed to overcome all weakness. And they do it! Red Seal Brand Inner Tubes in Goodyear Detachable Tires on Universal Rims free the motorist from 98 per cent of his worries. Let us prove it! Examine them at any branch, or our factory—or write us for fully illustrated booklet.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
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Branches and Agencies: Boston, 261 Dartmouth St.; Cincinnati, 317 E. Fifth St.; Los Angeles, 932 S. Main St.; Denver; Philadelphia, 1404 Ridge Ave.; New York, 64th St. and Broadway; San Francisco, 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Chicago, 82-84 Michigan Ave.; Cleveland, 2005 Euclid Ave.; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan St.; Buffalo, 719 Main St.; Detroit, 251 Jefferson Ave.; Pittsburg, 5988 Center Ave.; Seattle, 2001 Second Ave.; Omaha, 2010 Farnam St.; Milwaukee, 190-196 Eighth St.

A. B. C. AUTOMOBILE
Simple Name—Simple Machine
A fine hill climber. Speeds up to 25 miles an hour. Most practical, powerful and durable automobile of its class. Is made easy to operate—no complicated parts—no tires to puncture—no repairs. Safest machine made. Built for 2, 3 or 4 passengers. 10 to 12 h. p. Write to-day for particulars.

A. B. C. Motor Vehicle Co.
3911 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.
$600

The ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER
Washes Carriage or Auto Perfectly

Price, $3.00
Easily attached to hose, won't scratch varnish. No splashing of water. Dry hands. Dry clothes. For a limited time $2.00. Express prepaid. Booklet free.
139 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Do You Hear Well?
The Stolz Electrophone—a New, Scientific and Practical Invention for Those Who are Deaf or Partially Deaf—May Now Be Tested in Your Own Home.
Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone on payment of a small deposit. This is unusually important news for the deaf, for by this plan the *final* selection of a *completely satisfactory hearing aid is made easy and inexpensive for everyone.*

Electrophone in use: shows less than Eye-Glasses.
This new invention (U. S. Patents Nos. 858, 986 and 855, 453) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear and which, the instant it is applied, *magnifies* the sound waves in such manner as to cause an *astonishing increase* in the *clearness* of *all sounds.* It overcomes the buzzing, roaring ear noises and, also, so *contantly* and *electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural* **unaided** *hearing itself is gradually restored.*
A Millionaire's Opinion
STOLZ ELECTROPHONE CO., Chicago.—I am pleased to say that the Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it *preferable to any.* I can recommend it to all persons who have defective hearing.
M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.
Write or call at our Chicago office for particulars of our *personal test* on deposit offer and list of prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate. Address or call (call if you can).
Stolz Electrophone Co., 786 Stewart Bldg., Chicago
Branch Offices:—Philadelphia—Cincinnati—Seattle—Indianapolis—Des Moines—Toronto.

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"is movable and not fixt in any one locality." Mr. Henry comments further:

"By virtue of these two points, the holders of equipment bonds possess a great advantage over the holders of mortgage bonds in the event of a railroad's becoming bankrupt.

"If a railroad is unable to meet its interest charges, the mortgage bondholders can rarely do better than have a receiver appointed who will operate the railroad in their interest; but if, with honest and efficient management, the railroad can not be made to earn its interest charges, the mortgage bondholders usually have to consent to the scaling of their bonds to a point where the railroad can operate upon a paying basis.

"With the holders of equipment bonds the case is quite different. If the receiver defaults upon their bonds they have only to direct the trustee to enter upon possession of the equipment and sell it or lease it to some other railroad. The knowledge that they possess this power renders its exercise generally unnecessary. The equipment of a railroad is essential to its operation. It is the tool with which the railroad handles its business. If the receiver were deprived of the equipment it would be impossible for him to operate the road, and so he could not satisfy its creditors. Consequently the courts, both State and Federal, have ruled that the necessary equipment of a bankrupt railroad must be preserved, and have placed the charges for principal and interest of equipment obligations upon an equality with charges for wages, materials, and other operating expenses, and in priority to interest of even first-mortgage bonds.

"Careful investigation has been made of the various railroads which were reorganized, either with or without foreclosure, between the years 1888 and 1905. This covers the chief period of railroad receivership. It was discovered that sixteen different railroads, aggregating nearly one hundred thousand miles and located in widely different parts of the country, had outstanding equipment bonds at the time of default."

FULLY NOURISHED

Grape-Nuts a Perfectly Balanced Food.

No chemist's analysis of Grape-Nuts can begin to show the real value of the food—the practical value as shown by personal experience.

It is a food that is perfectly balanced, supplies the needed elements of brain and nerves in all stages of life from the infant, through the strenuous times of active middle life, and is a comfort and support in old age.

"For two years I have used Grape-Nuts with milk and a little cream, for breakfast. I am comfortably hungry for my dinner at noon.

"I use little meat, plenty of vegetables and fruit, in season, for the noon meal, and if tired at tea time, take Grape-Nuts alone and feel perfectly nourished.

"Nerve and brain power, and memory are much improved since using Grape-Nuts. I am over sixty and weigh 155 lbs. My son and husband seeing how I had improved, are now using Grape-Nuts.

"My son, who is a traveling man, eats nothing for breakfast but Grape-Nuts and a glass of milk. An aunt, over 70, seems fully nourished on Grape-Nuts and cream." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Cigars are a little larger than this picture

To Prove to You

—That Ferdinand De Alba Cigars are the best value for the least money—

—That you save half your cigar money by dealing direct with the maker and cutting out the middleman's profit—I will send you two

Ferdinand De Alba Camelias

only asking you to send 7 two-cent stamps to cover postage and mailing. These cigars sell for 10 cents each in well-known New York stores. If you like these two, I will sell you 100 for the wholesale price of $5.50. They are hand-made, clear Havana—a splendid smoke.

When I send you the cigars, I will tell you how you can get, **absolutely free,** a handsome **$6.00 humidor,** and other valuable premiums.

If you smoke these two cigars, you will want more. This offer, made to introduce my cigars outside New York, is, of course, temporary. **Send the Stamps to-day. Don't Delay.**

Oscar Schein, 342 Lenox Avenue, New York

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The machine you've been waiting for. Within reach of the ordinary purse; useful in summer or winter on good or bad roads.

Guaranteed For One Year

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FOUR STYLES
$675
and up

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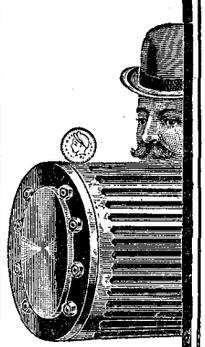
It all depends how good you want an engine to be. If you just want a cheap engine, temporarily, there are hundreds. But if you want one for generating a nice even light to read by and expect to be in business a number of years, then your choice is exceedingly small—count them on your thumbs.

Ideal Engines



"Balance a dollar on the cylinder." Friction and fuel go hand in hand.

Run in oil, using their lubricants over and over. They run so smooth and steady that a silver dollar will stand balanced upon the cylinder under test. Write for catalog and list of users. No doubt some of your friends are among them.

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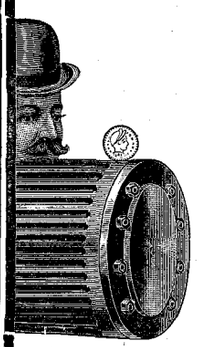

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Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of Rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the Treatment of Rheumatism free to every applicant.

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80 Shines 25c
Smaller size—enough for 20 shines—10c. Go to your dealer—if he can't supply, clip out this whole ad as a certificate and we will supply you direct with
Eagle Brand Shoe Cream
Best for black or russet shoes—will not change original color of tan, russet or brown—a pure oil dressing—gives a quick, lasting, waterproof shine. Has a delicate odor, and won't rub off on hands or garments. Comes in glass jar.
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Use "Nova"—Best Cleaner for White or any Shade Canvas Shoes.

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"A book that is worth while, written by a man who knows what he is writing about. It treats of all kinds of securities and explains in principle and detail the methods by which investors can reach trustworthy conclusions about them."—*N. Y. Sun.*
"The author has endeavored to present in clear form the simple principles of investment. He has succeeded in his endeavor." *Wall Street Journal*, New York.
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"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.
THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

SOME COLLEGE VERSE

We present below some of the best specimens of verse that have appeared in the college periodicals during the past academic year, with the thought that our readers will be glad of a glimpse into this interesting branch of our American literature.

The Plowman.

In the rough furrow he follows his plow,
Eyes on the earth as it breaks from the share,
Guiding his horse with a heavy-voiced care,
Up from the hollow and over the brow.

There in the thicket the juncos a-twitter
Make a mad revel of early spring days;
All through the wood there's a stir and a flitter
As hither and thither the restless flock strays.

In the rough furrow he follows his plow,
Eyes on the earth as it breaks from the share,
Guiding his horse with a heavy-voiced care,
Up from the hollow and over the brow.

Madness of springtime the light air is flooding,
Fragrance of earth that is fresh from spring showers,
Down by the brook amber willows are budding
Little brown hollows are stirred with white flowers.

In the rough furrow he follows his plow,
Eyes on the earth as it breaks from the share,
Guiding his horse with a heavy-voiced care,
Up from the hollow and over the brow.
—*The Vassar Miscellany.*

Moondawn.

BY JOHN HALL WHEELOCK.

The shivering and shining waters move
Under a low moon in the windy sky,
The stars hang pale and breathless far above—
O to be killed now by the things I love,
To mix with all this beauty and to die!

Love by the Sea.

BY JOHN HALL WHEELOCK.

When the low murmur of the morning's laughter
Rippling the waves makes music in my ears,
I dream on vanished things and things hereafter—
So near is laughter to divine, sweet tears.

When in the dawn the last star disappears
And dream on dream withdraws following after,
My heart leaps up with laughter in my ears,
So near is grief to sorrowful, sweet laughter.

When the wind calls and the waves follow after
And dune on dune shimmers and reappears,
I dare not listen to your quiet laughter,
So near is laughter to divine, sweet tears.
—*The Harvard Monthly.*

Ballade of Lost Love.

BY GEORGE H. SOULE, JR.

I should have kissed you when you turned your head
And all the breezes listened, while more low
Than distant murmuring seas you almost said
What I had given my sight to hear, and slow
Your eyelids faltered and your eyes' faint glow
Gave hint to me of what the silence missed—
A rapture far too fair for lips to show—
I should have kissed you then; I should have kissed!

For then the sun still lived in glorious red
Beyond the utmost verge of earthly wo,
A pure day's passions then were not yet fled,
While all the shadowed dreams that come and go
Over the evening river's careless flow
And wander as the winds, where'er they list,

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Were gathering in the moon's pale silver bow;
I should have kissed you then; I should have kissed!

But now the sweetest of the nights is dead,
A new and garish day has blinded so
Those eyes of sun-down dreams, that falsely led
To staring pleasures of day's overflow
No longer anything to me they owe
Of silent longing in a twilight tryst.
No longer do faint incense-breezes blow;
I should have kissed you then; I should have kissed!

Envoi.

That moment is forever dead, I know,
And all those dreams are vanished with the mist;
Dear love, that offered once your largess, oh
I should have kissed you then; I should have kissed!
—*The Yale Literary Magazine.*

Wine of Denmark.

BY SEUMAS O'SHEEL.

Oh, bring me wine of Denmark! Sure there grow
Grapes on some dark vine close to Elsinore,
Whose roots do worm-like eat dead Hamlet's dust,
Whose wine will burn with fires of Hamlet's blood:
Oh, bring me wine of Denmark!
Every grape
That purples on a terraced Rhenish hill—
A hill with some age-weary castle crowned—
May bear a drop of blood, that long ago
Clotted the grass and slowly soaked to earth;
And those light liquors that from Italy
Or fiery France are come, they may be quick
And vivid with the essences of lives
Lost long ago, when each man bore a blade;
But in some public combat, barons' brawl,
Or clash of marshaled hosts, for crowns and kingdoms
And strong-walled cities striving, flowed that blood.
I will not of those wines: I can not stir
With the grim spirit of those sturdy men
Who fought their open fight beneath the sun,
And conquered, and went down, with strength superb.
For I am of the weakly-strong, who know
The secret sorrow, the strife within the soul,
The swords more keen than steel that pierce the heart
From deep within; I know, and would forget.
So, wine of northern Denmark! Do not think
The wine is all too tender for that clime;
No, surely there grow grapes at Elsinore,
For grapes are the tragic fruit. There is a vine,
There must be, with dark leaves and darker fruit,
And roots deep in the brooding skull of Hamlet,
Deep in the dust of sweet Ophelia's breast;
And oh, the wine, the wine of those wild grapes,
The wine of madness, I would drink of that!
Drink, and be madly foolish, madly wise,
Mad with love-sorrows—drink again and be
Like one who sleeps while horrid deeds are done;
Like a bird, singing an hour since his mate,
Now all forgotten, fell a quivering prey;
Like a snapt flower, flying on the wind,
Loosed from the grimy earth, freed from the clod,
A wild, sweet wonder for a little space,
Before the fall, the death!—Oh, like to her,
Gently released from memories of the past,
Griefs and more grievous joys, and singing sent
With steps unfearing to the final peace.

Oh, from this hateful and unholy calm
To be released, tho madness be the way!
Mad would I be, mad with remembered joys,
And the dull smart of useless, vain regrets;
Mad with the fearful press of present fate,
And the long future, hopeless, futile, dead,
Dead before birth! Ho, wine of Elsinore!
That I may shake from this unnatural calm,
And shatter into madness, meeter state,
And then—a day of splendid frenzy spent—
Suddenly shudder off all memories,
And softly sink into a dreamless flood
Of cool, oblivious waters, and be still.
—*The Columbia Monthly.*

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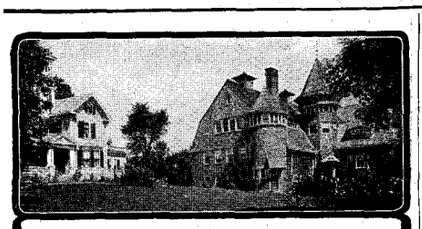

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The Meadowlark.

BY TERTIUS VAN DYKE.

Long before the fields are green,
Or the blus'tring winds are still,
Long before the waiting woodlands
Feel the thrill
Of the coming springtime,
If you listen, you shall hear,
In the open, windy places,
Sounding bravely, far and near:
Spring o' the year!

Long before the angry clouds
Cease to gather in the sky;
Long before the driving rainstorms
Hasten by;
In the dreary, sodden meadows,
All your heart-beats leap with cheer—
Hark, the meadowlark is singing
Song of gladness, piercing clear:
Sweet spring is here!
—*Nassau Literary Magazine* (Princeton).

It's Saddle, My Heart, and Away.

BY W. J. FUNK.

I.

The morning is cool and crisp with rime
And bright with the laughter of holiday time.
The tall, dark pines along the hill
Are touched with flame by the sun until
They glow and burn like slowly kindling embers.

It's saddle, my Heart, and ride away
In the rosy light of the dawning day,
To bid good-morrow,
A sweet good-morrow,
To a lass with eyes of gray.

II.

The evening is hushed with silent light,
And the fields are clothed with glist'ning white;
The keen stars glitter frostily;
But a friendly hearth gives warmth to me
While the pine knots fall in slowly dying embers.

It's saddle, my Heart, and ride away
In the gathering dusk of the dying day,
To breathe good-night,
A sweet good-night,
To a lass with eyes of gray.
—*Nassau Literary Magazine.*

Triolet.

BY J. T. SCULL.

You lowered your eyes and whispered, "No,"
When first I came to woo—
You fain would jest with me, and so
You lowered your eyes and whispered, "No,"
But 'twas so soft and sweet and low
I dared to say, "Dost mean it, true?"
You lowered your eyes and whispered, "No,"
When first I came to woo.
—*Nassau Literary Magazine.*

Spring Song

BY LEON RUTLEDGE WHIPPLE.

Lawd, ain't I weak!
I sho' kyant plow,
My systum feels plumb crazy.
In Sas'fras'creek
Them young frawgs 'low:
"He's lazy, lazy, lazy."

Th' sky's moughty blue, and th' sun's moughty wa'm,
An' th' winter wuz long and dreary.
I rec'on it kyant be ve'y much ha'm
Fo' I'se weary, weary, weary.

Th' ole cane pole she's alookin' right peart,
An' that wu'm tha'r's fat now sholy.

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I wants to see them goggle-eyes flirt—
I'se po'ly, po'ly, po'ly.

An' fish 'bout this time 'r always bitin' best,
Down yander in Big Bend eddy.
Whoa, thar mule! we'se gwine to take a rest—
I'se feelin' right spry a'ready.
—*The University of Virginia Magazine.*

A Sonnet.

BY ROGER SHERMAN LOOMIS.

'Tis said that he who sailed from Spain of yore,
Pointing his prow into the sunset's rays,
And plunging on through perilous seas for days,
Saw, one still dawn, across the billows hoar,
Mirage-like, dim, a green-blue island shore,
Where feathery palms stood quiet in the haze
And mirrored trembling in a hundred bays,
Deemed search for Earthly Paradise was o'er.
And we? We live in Earthly Paradise;
But sure the magic mist has blown, or we
Are blinded, for without remorse we join
To blight our home, fouling with smoke our skies,
Sending Euphrates murky to the sea,
Turning the Falls of Gyson into coin.
—*The Williams Literary Monthly.*

The March Wind.

BY HELEN COWLES.

Whimsical, whimsical wind of March!
Mad March wind, glad March wind!
Cruelly fierce and playfully arch—
Whimsical wind of March!
Bringing the breath of the sweet wet Spring
Marshaling hosts on the tulip-bed;
Dreams of Summer, of birds that sing?
Lo, in a moment, those dreams are fled!
Hail to winter! He is not dead!
Whimsical wind of March!

Whimsical, whimsical wind of March!
Fragrant wind, vagrant wind!
Cruelly fierce and playfully arch—
Whimsical wind of March!
Yours is the kiss of a little child,
Timid and sweet as I bend your way.
Then, with laughter mocking and wild,
Round the corner you madly play!
Cruel, fickle you are to-day!
Whimsical wind of March!
—*Northwestern Magazine.*

Sailor's Song.

When the good ship plows through the crested wave,
And the salt breeze follows fast,
When the straining cordage creaks and groans
In the van of the bellowing blast,
Then up! my boys, and all on deck!
No land upon our lee!
While beneath we feel our quivering keel,
We'll hurrah for the life at sea, Yo Ho!
For the sailor's life at sea.

Oh, what can the landsman know
Of the life on the roaring main,
When the stiff nor'easters blow
O'er the miles of our watery plain?
For him is the blazing hearth,
And his child upon his knee;
But the sailor's home
Is the ocean foam,
And the salt and the swell of the sea, Yo Ho.
For the salt and the swell of the sea.

Oh, the sea is the sailor's love.
For her the storms we brave;
And who would a coward prove
When the winds and the waters rave?
Then up! my lads, and all on deck!
No land upon our lee!
While beneath we feel our quivering keel,
We'll hurrah for the life at sea, Yo Ho!
For the sailor's life at sea.
—*The Tuftonian.*

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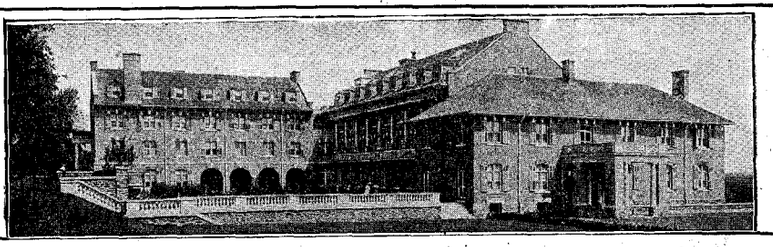

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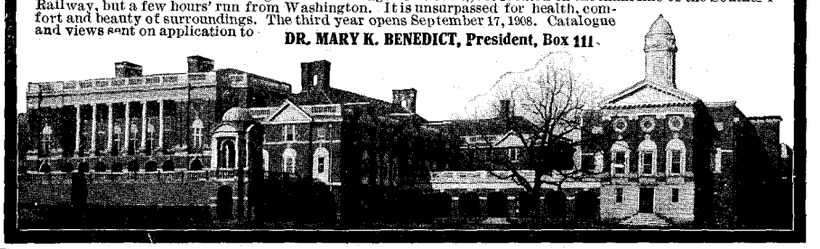

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 12.—Four thousand Mexican troops take the field against the Yaqui Indians, peace negotiations having been broken off.

More than 20,000 representatives of the races of Austria-Hungary take part in the pageant in Vienna to celebrate the jubilee of the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph.

June 13.—The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies adopt the bill establishing the right of voters to a secret ballot.

June 14.—Ambassador David Jayne Hill, who succeeds Charlemagne Tower at Berlin, is received in official audience in the palace garden by the German Emperor with great cordiality.

June 15.—A British court sent from Shanghai begins at Seoul the trial of a British citizen accused by Japanese of stirring up sedition.

Belgium promises to comply with the requests of America and Great Britain regarding reforms in the Kongo.

June 16.—Secretary Taft's letter to President Amador, announcing the intention of the United States to see that fair elections are held in Panama, is made public on the Isthmus, and causes alarm in official circles.

Fifty fishing-boats are wrecked off the coast of Japan and 350 men are drowned.

June 18.—The last spike is driven in the Ecuadorian railroad connecting Quito with Guayaquil.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

June 13.—As a result of the torpedo test at Fort Monroe the monitor *Florida* has a large hole torn in her side and a list of seventeen inches to starboard. The test is declared a success.

Governor Willson, of Kentucky, announces the pardon of Caleb Powers and James Howard, alleged to have been involved in the assassination of William Goebel.

June 14.—A gift in excess of half a million dollars from Henry Phipps to Johns Hopkins Hospital and University, in Baltimore, for a professorship of psychiatry, is announced.

June 16.—The plant of the Royal Coal Mines at Argentine, Pa., is destroyed by dynamite; labor troubles have been experienced in the locality for some time.

June 17.—Congressman A. A. Wiley, of Alabama, dies at Hot Springs, Va.

POLITICAL.

June 12.—Governor Hughes sends a letter to every sheriff and district in the State and to Police Commissioner Bingham of New York City calling attention to the antigambling laws.

June 18.—The Republican National Convention at Chicago nominates Secretary Taft for President on the first ballot, giving him 702 votes; the nomination is made unanimous.

John Sharp Williams announces his resignation as minority leader in the National House of Representatives.

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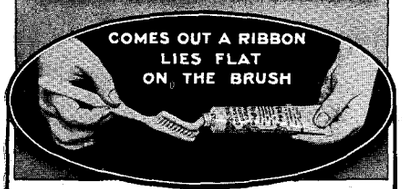

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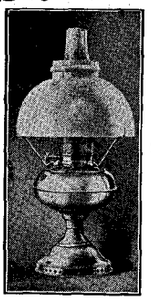

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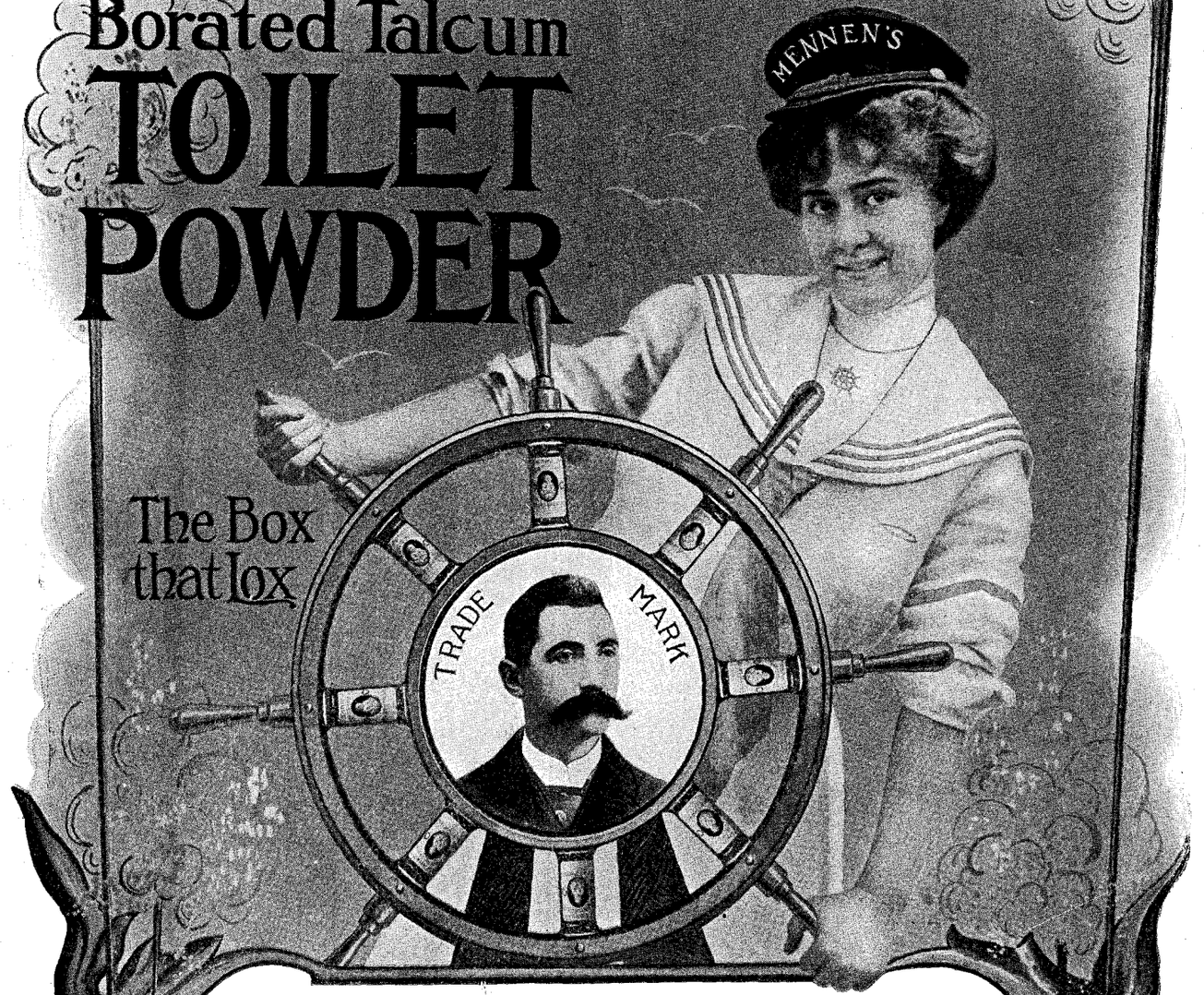

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